

## B.C. Picks New Chief

Premier Hart's successor inherits some new problems as well as the old one of maintaining coalition

By CHAS. L. SHAW

**C**OALITION government may have been given a new lease on life as a result of the selection of Byron I. Johnson as the new Liberal leader and his accession to the premiership at the recommendation of the retiring John Hart.

The Liberal convention in Vancouver which picked Johnson was a dramatic one, and the closeness of the vote indicated how uncertain was the result, for out of a total of 942 votes cast Johnson's winning margin was only eight.

But to those who believe in coalition as the best form of government under present conditions in British Columbia the margin was a fortunate one, because there was a reasonable expectation that the Conservative element in the coalition would be willing to continue in office under Johnson whereas they might have stampeded had his rival, Gordon Wismer, been the choice.

As this is written it is still not entirely certain which way the Conservatives will go. There is even talk of an early provincial election, and there is no telling how that might result if the Conservatives decide to run in single harness rather than continue in the coalition team with the Liberals.

**N**O one will question that coalition worked wonderfully well under John Hart, and he will probably go down in history not only as the one man who could bring the two opposing elements together and keep them together for six years but as the ablest administrator the province ever had. He may have lacked the color of John Oliver, the imagination of Sir Richard McBride, and the impetuosity of T. Duff Pattullo, but he got things done and he kept everyone's respect.

The choice of Johnson as premier is significant of the final breakup of the Liberal "machine" in Vancouver which had swung so many campaigns in the past. Gordon Wismer, who would have made an able premier even though he might have had difficulty in maintaining coalition, had the complete backing of the Liberal organization and of the party's wire-pullers. That, in spite of these advantages, he was defeated, indicates that British Columbia may be in for another political "new deal."

The new government will face a series of difficult tasks, for while the province has been prosperous for several years the apparent collapse of Empire preferential tariffs and other events are a real threat to the province's industrial economy.

The fruit growers of the Okanagan and other shipping areas are fearful that the loss of the British preference will revive bitter competition for markets and that tariff changes in other directions will result in the flooding of the Canadian prairies with apples from the western states. The American apples ripen earlier than British Columbia's and the first produce on the market usually has an advantage.

However, fruit growing is only one of several British Columbia industries that appears to be hard hit by international negotiations. Take the salmon canning industry, for instance. During the war years the Canadian government embargoed all exports of raw salmon in order to guarantee an adequate pack for shipment to Britain. When, due to dollar shortage, Britain virtually withdrew from the canned salmon market this year, the Canadian embargo was lifted, with the result that practically all fresh salmon was shipped by British Columbia fishermen to the canneries in the United States. If this continues next

year, the Canadian canneries will be idle.

**T**HE fishermen prefer to sell their catch to the United States because of higher prices offered there. British Columbia canners would not feel so badly about it if they could sell their canned product in the high-priced American market, but they are debarred by a 25 per cent ad valorem duty.

Dollar shortage and other complications have caused anxiety among the lumbermen, too, because it is apparent that the United Kingdom, which has been the dominant overseas buyer of British Columbia lumber for years, will be unable to afford large purchases next year.

There is some hope that the sawmill operators may be able to find other markets to offset the loss of the British, and reduction in the United States tariff strengthens this, but the air is still charged with uncertainty.

The British Columbia Co-operative Union, fearing exploitation of the public through co-operative associations that are not soundly managed, has asked the provincial government to assume regulatory control over such bodies.

The Union is a voluntary federation of associations and now represents 85 different groups with a total membership of some 50,000, most of them engaged in primary production.

In asking for supervision, the union has pointed out that the minimum standards that should be required of a co-operative are that it belongs to the people who use its services; that its control rests equally among its members; and that the surplus of savings which accrues is distributed among members in proportion to the use they make of its services.

**T**HE union contends that some of the so-called co-operative groups recently incorporated do not conform with these principles, and that the government should arrange for their adequate supervision.

Transportation difficulties continue to plague the farmers of the Peace River country, and livestock men there have been protesting about the lack of railroad service. At every shipping point in the district overweight hogs and cattle have been accumulating as a result of irregular rail services. Most of the difficulty apparently stems from the overall shortage of cattle cars, but the Peace River being away out at the end of the line seems to suffer most.

Some dairymen in British Columbia are asking whether the trend towards state operation of the dairy industry is not fraught with danger. The question was discussed recently at a conference of the Washington state dairymen in Seattle, attended by several men from British Columbia.

The suggestion is that milk production in the west coast province is now rated virtually as a public utility and it is pointed out that the Socialist opposition in the legislature favors state ownership in the dairy field.

At the same time it is recognized that there is a real need for regulation of milk prices and that government control performs an essential function.

British Columbia is now the only province actively engaged in a publicity campaign to guard against bacterial ring-rot disease in potatoes, and the supply is generally cleaner because there are more certified growers, according to W. R. Foster, provincial pathologist.

★ FRANKLIN Protection Helps Increase Livestock Production ★

### When It Comes To Vaccines


— Remember —

# FRANKLIN IS Dependable

SEND FOR THIS ILLUSTRATED CATALOG

Franklin Serum Co. of Canada Ltd  
110A-7th Ave. E. Calgary, Alberta

DRUG STORE DEALERS




Low Fares *Yankee 48*  
via  
**GREYHOUND**

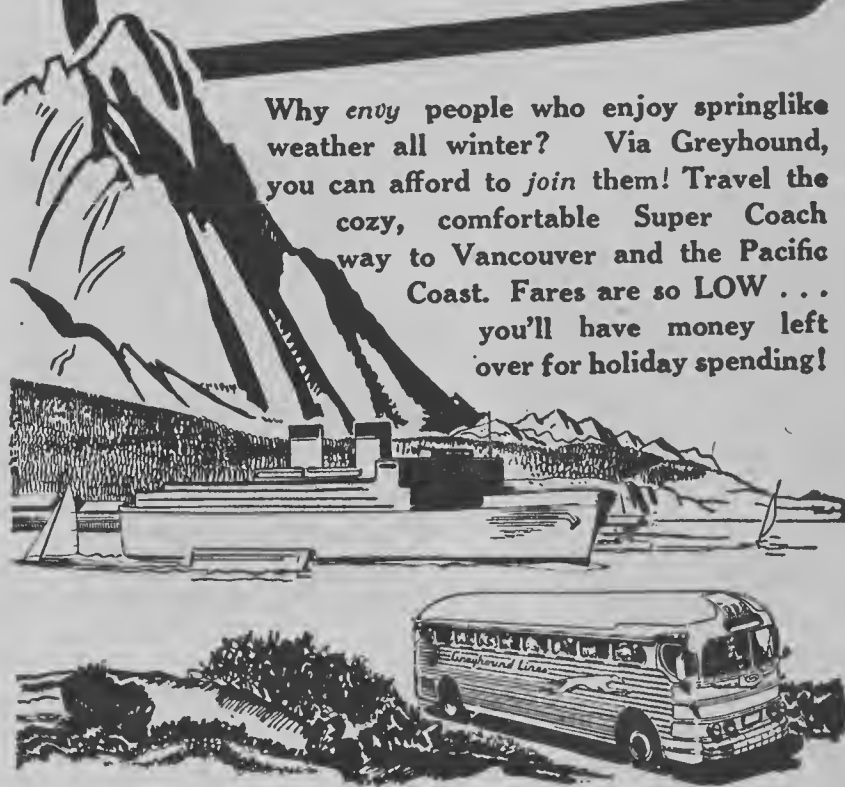
## To VANCOUVER

FROM

	ONE WAY	RETURN
WINNIPEG	\$27.00	48.60
BRANDON	26.00	46.80
REGINA	26.00	46.80
SASKATOON	26.00	46.80
EDMONTON	20.75	37.35
LETHBRIDGE	17.25	31.05
CALGARY	18.00	32.40

TAX EXTRA

Why envy people who enjoy springlike weather all winter? Via Greyhound, you can afford to join them! Travel the cozy, comfortable Super Coach way to Vancouver and the Pacific Coast. Fares are so LOW . . . you'll have money left over for holiday spending!



For full information see your local agent or write  
Greyhound Travel Bureau, Southam Building, Calgary.

WESTERN CANADIAN  
**GREYHOUND**

## News of Agriculture



Canadian junior farmers put on a National Farm Radio Forum program with (left to right at the table) George Atkins, Ontario; Helen Matheson, Manitoba; and Lawrence Proudfoot, Alberta, taking part.

## Details of the Food Contracts

All prices are increased and most quantities decreased for 1948

WORLD War I began on August 4, 1914 and World War II on September 3, 1939. Taking the first full year of war in each case, the course of hog prices by years per 100 pounds liveweight, was as follows, with World War I figures in brackets: 1940, \$8.57 (1915, \$8.47); 1941, \$9.95 (1916, \$10.54); 1942, \$11.72 (1917, \$15.55); 1943, \$12.65 (1918, \$18.16); 1944, \$12.96 (1919, \$18.71—last war year); 1945, \$13.42—last war year (1920, \$18.98—peak and first full post-war year); 1946, \$14.87—first full post-war year (1921, \$11.72); 1947, \$16.56 (1922, \$12.63); 1948, \$21.00 Winnipeg(?) (1923, \$9.76).

When the Rt. Hon. James G. Gardiner finally announced the details of the British food contracts on January 2, 1948—more than four weeks after the end of the Dominion-provincial Agricultural Production Conference—he gave these figures among other comparisons designed to prove the merit of stabilized prices and the satisfactory nature of the British contract prices. At this writing, prices have just been announced and the Meat Board has not yet announced the work-back of the contract prices (f.o.b. Canadian seaboard), to the various livestock markets across the country. What the Minister announced was the increase of seaboard prices from \$29 per 100 pounds of Grade A No. 1 Sizable Wiltshire sides to \$36. The quantity is reduced for this year from a minimum of 265 million pounds (278 million pounds supplied) to 195 million pounds, which compares with just about 700 million pounds supplied to Britain during the peak of hog production in 1944 and 188 million pounds supplied in 1939. The new contract figure, incidentally, compares with an estimated 75 million pounds available for export this year, as given to the Production Conference in December. The contract runs for the full calendar year and like the contracts for beef, eggs and cheese, will remain firm as to quantity and price regardless of what changes in financial arrangements may result from the review to take place at the end of March.

Beef prices go up by \$1.50 to \$3.25 per 100 pounds. The Canadian domestic market takes nearly all of our red and blue grade beef; that is, all of our choice steers and better grade beef generally. Britain wants our medium and lower grade steer and cow beef principally, so

that not much of the better grade beef will be eaten outside of Canada. Nevertheless, the prices provided in the contract for the better grades will act as a floor for choice and good steers. A total of 45 million pounds will be shipped if the contract is completely filled (50 million pounds will be supplied on the 1947 contract) and prices are as follows, all seaboard: Choice steers, \$27.50 per 100 pounds (up \$3.25); good steers, \$26.50 (up \$3.25); medium steers, \$23.10 (up \$2.00); cow carcasses, \$21.20 (up \$2.00); boneless manufacturing beef, hind-quarters, \$24.00 (up \$1.50); front quarters, \$22.50 (up \$1.50).

The contract for eggs begins late in January and calls for 80 million dozen over a 12-month period (86 million dozen were shipped in 1947). The spring price, beginning in late January will be 47½ cents, (up 5 cents); and the fall price, beginning September 1, will go to 54¼ cents (up 3½ cents).

By March 31, Canada will have delivered about 55 million pounds of cheese on a contract for 125 million pounds. The new contract will be for 50 million pounds and the price will go up five cents per pound, from 25 cents at the factory to 30 cents.

These are the only products for which details were announced. Whether other food products such as condensed and evaporated milks are covered by contract was not announced. Farmers will now have the opportunity, however, of deciding whether they want to produce wheat at say, \$1.55 per bushel for No. 1 Northern, Ft. William, plus anything further that may be coming after the end of the British Wheat contract period; or grow barley for sale—now around \$1.50 for C.W. grades—; or put feed barley (No. 1 feed now \$1.24¼) into a hog that will sell for about \$42. The Minister stated that prices for 1949 are to be negotiated before the end of this year, with the understanding that they are not to be less than those of 1946. Revision will be necessary "to maintain the proper relationship with grain prices."

It is expected that Canadian consumers will have to pay somewhat more for bacon, cheese, eggs, and beef, as a result of the new contract prices. Any such rise will be much less however than if Canadian farm products had access to the U.S. market.—H. S. F.

OLD OR NEW

1.4 OR 2 VOLT

4 TUBES OR 8

CONSOLE OR  
TABLE MODEL

There are ...

"EVEREADY"  
BATTERIES  
for your Radio

● No matter what type—no matter the year or the make—there are "Eveready" Radio Batteries that are *right* for your radio. Insist upon them for top value—extra power—longest life. Whether you prefer a battery pack or separate A and B batteries—you're assured of the best when you ask for "Eveready" Radio Batteries.

Here's a popular money-saving combination: one "Air Cell" A Battery (needs no recharging throughout its life) and two "Super-Layerbilt" B Batteries (extra power—no waste space).

The words "Eveready", "Air Cell" and "Super-Layerbilt" are trade-marks of  
CANADIAN NATIONAL CARBON COMPANY LIMITED  
805 DAVENPORT ROAD, TORONTO 4, CANADA



RF547

EVEREADY  
TRADE MARK  
RADIO BATTERIES



Below: The delegation of The Canadian Federation of Agriculture. Lower right is James Turner, President, National Union of England and Wales, and next to him, H. H. Hannam, President of the Federation. Third from the right is W. J. Parker, Winnipeg, and second from the left, J. H. Wesson, Regina.

Above:  
Left to right:  
Dean A. M. Shaw,  
Hon. J. G. Gardiner, Dr. E.  
S. Archibald and Dr. J. F. Booth.

Above,  
Left to right:  
Dr. G. S. H. Barton,  
Robert McCubbin, M.P.,  
and J. G. Taggart.



States will let Canada use for money.

In any case, the conference was stymied. While the grapevine gradually got in its work, the voluminous reports which are prepared annually on all aspects of farm production were read one after another. It was a long, dreary business, lasting until noon of the second day, and would have been unbearable without the discussions which have enlivened them in the past, except for a keen anticipation of what the Minister might be able to say when he finally appeared.

Meanwhile the Cabinet had labored and when Mr. Gardiner did appear on the afternoon of the second day, he bore with him a one-sentence mouse, duly christened by the Cabinet, which said: "I am authorized to state that some action will be taken, which will result in prices rising on products fed from grain, which will take care in future of the increase brought about in feed costs through the removal of ceilings and withdrawal of drawbacks or subsidies." This was merely confirmation of a rumor which was semi-officially circulated a few days before, and had nothing to do with contracts—at least directly. It was a small ripple in a deep sea of silence.

WHAT was in the mind of everyone was this question: What effect would the failure of these negotiations have on the Canadian government policy of stabilizing the price of major farm products? Mr. Gardiner had stated the case for the stabilization program in his initial speech to the conference as follows:

"At the end of the war a contract was entered into with regard to wheat, partly for the purpose of placing the marketing policy in relation to all farm products of which we have considerable surpluses, on a similar basis. The basic principle was that of stabilizing farm returns over a period of years, at a level high enough to justify setting out objectives which would appeal to farmers and obtain results.

"This plan was based on the idea that the market, which was fed of necessity by our products during the war, would be available to us after the war. We have proceeded on that basis for two years after the war. We have reason to hope (our italics—Ed.) that this market will continue to be available on a stabilization basis for some years."

Speaking the next day, he said: Canadian farmers have gone a long way to help Canada. They have accepted less than they could get in order to support the government plan of stabilization. They have made a greater contribution than any other group anywhere toward making cheap food available. His own faith in the stabilization program had been shaken for the first time (presumably by the turn the negotiations had taken), but he hoped that international developments would take place which would "re-establish all the faith we ever had!" He suggested that an important question for consideration was: Whether governments, through agreements or otherwise, are going to be responsible for handling farm products?

Well, there it was. There wasn't much use crying over spilled milk until the milk was actually spilled; but until it was either spilled or safely rescued from danger, the

Turn to page 19

knew that a British Trade Mission was in Ottawa to negotiate new contracts for livestock products, but this was, after all, a regular procedure and an essential part of the bulk purchase program of the British Government and of the stabilization program of the Canadian Government. It had been happening for years, as regularly as Santa Claus; and delegates were concerned only with the quantities and prices which it was hoped would be announced before the conference concluded.

THEY wondered, however, what made the Minister so irritable on the first morning, and what was coming when he bluntly enjoined the press gallery representatives to secrecy and then spoke in calculated ambiguity. Not until the grapevine began working after he sat down was it learned that the British Mission and representatives of the Finance Department had spent the previous several days sitting across a table from each other, both groups singing the same refrain: "Yes, we have no hard money today!"

Thus it was that the dollar crisis came home to the farm. Britain still wanted our products and had plenty of money, but it was soft (sterling). Canada has to have hard money (dollars), hundreds of millions of it, to pay the United States for the goods we buy from her in excess of what we can sell to her each year. The Canadian Government had put into effect its own austerity program to even up our balance of trade with the U.S. This would be a long story in itself, which doesn't belong here, but what it means to the Canadian farmers was expressed later by the British Minister of Food when he said that the future of the contracts "depends on what Canada will let us use for money." And that, in turn, depends to no small extent on what the United

With British food contracts uncertain  
it was inevitable that the Ottawa  
discussions of December would  
produce the spectacle of

## A WORRIED FARM CONFERENCE

By  
H. S. FRY

THE big convention hall in the Chateau Laurier at Ottawa looked pretty much the same as it had two years before, when the delegates last gathered there. The only noticeable difference was in the arrangement of the long tables at which they would sit. The delegates themselves represented the same people and were pretty much the same group who had been attending this conference for the past five years and were now gathered for the sixth time. True, the dozen or so representatives of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture were to be seated more prominently in the rear centre of the hall, and a new face appeared in the top cross-row where A. M. Shaw would hold centre position as chairman, with the Minister on his right and other Dominion directors and chiefs of services ranged right and left along the table. Here for the first time appeared the new Parliamentary Assistant to the Minister of Agriculture, Robert McCubbin, M.P., who, silent throughout the three-day affair, must have been both amused and perplexed at what he saw and heard. Facing the chairman and providing full view of every speaker was the press table, while ranged around three sides of the room were chairs for another hundred or so observers, mostly government officials of lesser rank.

Everyone knew in advance that when the sixth Dominion-Provincial Agricultural Production Conference met this year there would be some plain talking, because all over the country the government was being severely criticized, not only for taking off the ceilings on coarse grains when it did, but for taking them off at all. Moreover, farm costs were rising steadily, eastern feed crops were extremely disappointing and the West had come through with much less surplus feed grains than had been hoped for. Milk prices were rising all over the country and producers were afraid of consumer resistance to high prices. The speculator seemed to be coming into his own again on the coarse grains and butter markets; and Canada, by her policy of decontrol, appeared to be standing by in dangerous idleness, while price levels reached for the dizzy heights of inflation now current in the economy of our big neighbor to the south. There was much talk of the liquidation of livestock, the re-opening of the American market, and the need for subsidies to maintain production in the face of rising costs. If truth be told, there was intermingled among the pleasantries inevitable on an occasion when human beings meet again after a lapse of time, some of "that energetic diction savoring more of strength than of righteousness, which is common among cavalry officers and gentlemen of the seafaring profession, but which, in society, is considered to be a little in advance of the prejudices of the age."

Notwithstanding these rumbles of discontent, and the fact that the directors of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture had sat for two days prior to the opening in a vain attempt to figure out what would be the right thing to say when the time came, there was no outward evidence of anything more serious than a good, healthy, democratic grouch, to which any group of citizens, especially farmers, is always entitled by the unwritten part of the British North America Act. All

# THE VANISHED LEGION

The present shortage of qualified teachers has its origin in the treatment accorded to school teachers in the '30's

By A. A. HERRIOT



**I**S there a teachers' strike? Now in the quiet meditation of retirement after 36 years in the field as an inspector of schools, I claim there is. It is high time that someone said it out loud. The teachers do not call it a strike. School boards do not seem aware of it. Departments of Education will not admit it. It is a condition which may be verified by facts, across the Dominion.

This strike has not yet been typed and given a name. It is not a hunger strike such as was originated by the Irish and adopted by the feminists of England. It is not a sit-down strike, familiar in industry during recent years. I prefer to call it a "silent" strike. Its results are now apparent to all who will take heed. We are familiar with Gresham's Law "that bad money drives out good money." In this case, the poorly trained teacher tends to drive out the good teacher. As a result, children of rural people are put under a handicap in the race of life, and country living is placed at a distinct disadvantage.

There are enough trained teachers holding valid certificates to fill every vacancy, if conditions of work and salaries were such that teachers would accept them. If young teachers could look forward with reasonable hope that faithful continuous service would lead to an assured position in society, with a fair prospect of increasing reward while at work and a decent pension on retirement; if work in teaching could and would offer inducements comparable to those in other fields open to them; there would be no shortage of teachers now, or at any time.

Such conditions have never been attained for the teaching body as a whole. They do exist in our cities and larger towns at present. No teaching position in Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver or Winnipeg goes begging for applicants. This is true, too, of almost every suburban school near such cities. It is being approached in some large school units, where teachers are under a single board and have a system of promotion, supervision and a definite schedule of salaries. For the rural districts the case is quite different. Qualified teachers just won't apply.

It is a strange paradox in these modern times, when we put such high value on education, that we place our least qualified, least experienced teachers in rural schools where they work under the hardest conditions and we offer the poorest salaries. At the same time we acknowledge that our cities and towns are fed their population from rural areas. The permit teacher flourishes in the country. The consequences of her lack of fitness and training are borne almost wholly by country children.

**H**ERE are the figures for permit teachers employed in Canada for the year ending June, 1947. Prince Edward Island, with 674 classrooms, used 108 permits. Nova Scotia required 3,236 teachers and used 412 permit teachers. New Brunswick required 3,278 teachers and used 644 without proper qualifications. Quebec Protestant schools required 2,605 teachers and used 186 permits. Quebec Roman Catholic schools required 23,859 teachers and used 245 permit teachers, while most of their schools are manned by religious orders. Ontario required 23,566 teachers and used 1,195 permit teachers. Manitoba required 4,475 teachers and used 723 permits. Saskatchewan needed 6,934 teachers and used 838 teachers not properly qualified, and transported children from 750 districts to other schools. Alberta required 6,327 teachers but was short 642. British Columbia required 4,798 teachers. The number of unqualified teachers is not reported for British Columbia, but 560 teachers left work during 1945 as against 378 in training at the time.

Thus we see that no province escapes from the

charge that the teacher-permit system has been used beyond all forgiveness. It is true that education authorities have been so busy keeping schools open that they have ignored the evils entailed. What was meant as a makeshift arrangement now is accepted with little protest.

The frustration, hardships and failures of the young, untrained teacher, working without guidance in isolated places under difficult conditions at times, drive many of them to drop all thought of making teaching their life's work.

At one period, some of the provinces adopted a policy of withholding \$100 out of a permit-teacher's salary, to guarantee that the candidate would later enroll for normal-school training and that this sum would go towards the fee charged. Quite a few of them sacrificed this amount, rather than continue in teaching. Now, because the need for teacher-enlistment is so great that no demands can be made, that bad practice has been dropped.

In the '30's the picture was quite different. Every province of Canada had a surplus of qualified teachers during the period between 1930 and 1939. One of the few good results of the depression was that the teacher's tenure in a school was lengthened and the other was that because of the lack of job opportunities, pupils remained longer in school.

No group of employees took as bad a beating from the depression as did the teachers. Their salaries were mercilessly cut. The usual annual increases were halted for years. For that rural school boards and municipal councils were responsible. Rural schools went back to the wages of 40 or 50 years ago, frequently below the \$500 point. Teachers pleaded for a chance to work, scrambled for jobs and underbid each other for an opening. Applications piled up for any vacancy announced.

**M**ONEY was not always available when the teacher's contract with a school board ended. Some of them were forced to accept "buckskin notes" from the district. In Saskatchewan in 1937 teachers' salaries from school districts were in arrears to an amount exceeding \$2,000,000. In Alberta, at the same time, arrears exceeded \$1,000,000. In many proud cities, too, teachers had to wait for their salary cheques. But in spite of all this, every opening on a school staff drew scores of applicants. There were more teachers available than there were positions to fill. Where are those teachers now?

Older teachers and married men accepted humiliating cuts in salary or retired from the profession. Young men teachers "rode the rods" with other unhappy members of our army of unemployed. Girls washed dishes in restaurants, did housework, went into packing plants or simply stayed at home.

Normal schools raised entrance requirements from Grade XI to XII and extended the required period of training. Sizes of classes of

teachers-in-training were cut and principals became very choosy in accepting candidates. Training schools at many points were discontinued and have never been reopened. Salary schedules were repudiated on all sides. One province cut school inspectors' and normal school teachers' salaries to a greater extent than it cut the other civil servants' salaries in its employ. The status of the teaching profession practically was sunk without a trace. It is no wonder that teachers' morale went by the board. By 1941 a teacher-shortage began to develop and it became apparent that there might soon not be sufficient staff to man the posts. Later teachers were frozen in the profession and not allowed to leave for other war time jobs, with the exception of military service. This left a bad taste in the mouths of the teachers. They regarded it as an act of sheer tyranny.

Thus after experiences in two decades: First having no guarantee of a job after taking training; secondly, seeing requirements and training standards raised; and thirdly, being frozen in jobs when opportunities were good in outside fields for those having their qualities and training, it is no wonder that teachers take a dismal view of the untrained permit teachers now crowding into the field with them!

**T**HERE has been a lot of mumbo jumbo about the hurried, ineffective, pretentious short courses for permit teachers in the provinces. For a few weeks, usually about four, each summer, groups of 500 or 600 high school students with a Grade XI or Grade XII standing are brought together for a hurried training. They struggle to absorb the entire curriculum in tablet form, regardless of the fact that each will be out only for 10 months as a permit teacher in a specific school, where only a part of that training may be needed. The training should be specific and definite for the particular school to which each would be sent, which is almost surely to be a one-room rural school, where grades I to VIII are taught. This could be done if the short courses were properly planned accordingly.

Even when all these "quickie" trained teachers are assigned to teaching posts, there still is a shortage. So a further number of high school students are persuaded to leave school to fill up the gaps. They drop their books and classes for a year and go into the battle with nothing but a prayer and the memory of their own school days as a guide. Often they do as well as the short course candidates. In the final reckoning, the success or non-success of these amateur teachers, short course or recruits, depends on two things: First, on the native ability, the good sense of,

Turn to page 38





The rate at which a pig gains weight is related to the excellence of the carcass. Therefore, says

Dr. E. W. CRAMPTON

choosing the right feed at different stages to produce the desired rate of growth is a potent factor in ---

ONE of the things which a Canadian farmer visiting an American stockyards long remembers is the great variety of colors, shapes and sizes of the hogs. He will note the greater fatness of all the market hogs, as compared with those for which the highest price is paid in Canada. This is more strikingly brought out in the show ring, where the prize animals in the market classes are fat and heavy; and it often applies to the few so-called "bacon hogs" which may be there.

The fact that our Yorkshires or Tamworths—typical bacon breeds—can be overfatted for our market standards is, of course, well known. The label "bacon breed" is no automatic guarantee of a desirable, or even an acceptable, side of bacon when such hogs are slaughtered. In fact, it is reported by competent authorities that the factor of greatest importance in causing the degrading of bacon carcasses in Canada, is excessive fat. This fault has been sufficiently common and serious that the carcass-scoring scheme employed in the grading of Advanced Registry bacon sides has been changed recently to provide increased penalties on measurements which

## SLIMMING THE BACON HOG

are related to fatness, such as excessive depth of neck fat, lack of uniformity of back fat, and general overweight.

Unfortunately the appearance of a pig at market weight is not a very accurate guide to the excellence of the carcass he may yield. For example, packers, before rail grading was introduced, obtained about as many "excellent" carcasses among the bacon class of market hogs as among the selects. The results of direct comparisons in our livestock exhibitions, of live hogs with their carcasses, showed the same discrepancies.

Now, if the appearance of the live hog is not an accurate enough index of what the carcass will be like, and if the carcass, in degree of fatness, can be affected by feeding practice, then some guide other than the looks of the pig in the feed lot must be found, by which good and bad feeding practice may be gauged. The full significance of this is often not appreciated until we realize that the feeder himself—the man who produces the market hog—is actually without any direct guide as to the excellence of the thing he is to be paid for—a carcass.

To find such a guide has been the object of a series of hog feeding studies at Macdonald College. These are still in progress, but certain results already obtained may be of interest at this time

One of the first things which came to our attention in these studies was the difference between males and females. Invariably the carcasses from male hogs were fatter than those from females of the same live weight. And along with it the males had a smaller area of pork chop muscle—sometimes as much as 25 per cent less, as measured on the surface cut. By experiment we found that we could about equalize the

rail grading by marketing females some 20 pounds heavier than their litter-mate brothers. For example, if a female of 210 pounds would yield a Grade A carcass, then her brother would also yield one if killed at 190 pounds, but if held to 210 pounds would usually grade B because of overfatness.

Up to 100 pounds weight, but little of the feed eaten by a pig is left over for fattening. Up to this time the body can use, for growth, nearly all the ration which can be eaten. From this time on, however, the growth requirement does not increase as rapidly as does the capacity of the pig to consume food. The feed requirement for growth slows down because the pig has begun to mature. Thus, under full feeding with a normal hog ration, we see why pigs from 100 pounds onward fatten at a steadily increasing rate: The need for growth declines, the feeding capacity of the pig increases, and a continually larger quantity of the diet can be used for fat deposit.

In view of these facts, it seemed to us that we should be able to control the degree of fatness on any market pig by regulating his total feed allowance.

We set out to see if we could regulate the fattening rate by restricting the daily feed allowance to pigs, beginning at the 100-pound weight. We could arrange



*These pigs have compartments to themselves in the nutrition laboratory so that their efficiency in the use of feed can be calculated exactly.*

the restriction quite easily since our experimental pigs are in individual pens. The first trial was done in cold weather and the ration was cut two pounds per day from the amount eaten by the control pigs that were left on full feeding.

The direct effect of this program was to increase the proportion of carcasses grading A from 40 to 66 per cent for males, and from 80 to 87 per cent for females.

WE repeated the test in hot weather, with the same cut in feed. The results were almost exactly intermediate between those of the full and restricted program of the winter test. This we interpreted to mean that during cold weather a larger amount of feed was needed for maintenance than in warm weather, and pigs fattened in summer had a larger proportion of their ration available for fattening. It is well known that winter pigs either take more feed or reach market more slowly than do summer-finished pigs.

Now, while it is possible to regulate the daily feed of each pig experimentally, the farmer, feeding in groups, cannot arrange it. Limited feeding for him means full-feeding the greedy and starving the



*Measurements of a tracing made from a bacon rasher make it possible to determine the percentage of fat in the carcass.*

timid animals of the group. However, by altering the nature of the ration to reduce the proportion of digestible material it contains, it is possible with full feeding, actually to reduce the quantities of nutrients available to the pig. In fact it began to look to us as though we should reverse the usual practice and feed the fattening ration first and the growing ration for finishing.

TO test our idea, we arranged to feed pigs from weaning to 100 pounds on a heavy, low-fibre ration (wheat) fortified with the normal amounts of a protein-mineral-vitamin supplement. When the pigs reached 100 pounds in weight, every other one was changed to a ration made by diluting the grain of the first mixture with an equal weight of ground alfalfa. The amount of the protein-mineral supplement was also decreased for all groups, as would be normal for a finishing ration. This alfalfa-diluted ration was so light and bulky that we wondered if the pigs would eat it, but they did. However, they did not fatten on it to the same extent as did the controls that remained on the undiluted grain mixture.

When they reached 200 pounds they were slaughtered. Of the pigs on the undiluted wheat ration, 44 per cent of the males and 62 per cent of the females yielded A carcasses, while the alfalfa-diluted finishing ration resulted in 83 per cent of the males and 75 per cent of the females producing A carcasses.

These figures leave no doubt in our minds as to whether or not it is possible to influence the acceptability of the bacon carcass by feed selection and feeding practice. It may be pointed out that wheat was used in this test because it represents the heaviest, most digestible grain we have. Alfalfa was used as the diluent because it is one of the highest fibre products normally fed to hogs, and also represents a farm grown product available to many hog raisers. It must also be understood that we do not necessarily recommend this ration. We used it because it met the needs of this experiment which was designed to establish facts and principles on which a practical hog feeding program might ultimately be based.

Until the pig has grown to about 100 pounds in size, he will use practically all of his feed for muscle and bone development. We think that this is the period in which to push the pig to the limit in gains—because by so doing we develop to the maximum the lean of the carcass. For example in our tests, pigs started on oats and finished on wheat rations (the normal order) showed a pork chop of 3.9 square inches on the cut surface. They averaged 59 per cent in carcass score. Comparable pigs fed the exact reverse—wheat first and then finished on oats. Turn to page 20



**P**ETE kept moving faster than was good for the foal. Often Jewel would not follow. If the foal lay sleeping she would graze near by paying no attention to Pete's whinnies which bade her wake the foal and come along. Then Pete would act like a stallion,

plunge at her and nip her, wake the foal and make them both come with him. But no matter how fast they travelled, the wolves could travel faster and they never tired.

One night Pete saw them, a little pack of five, sitting some distance behind them on the hillside they had just crossed.

The foal was sleeping. A terrified neigh burst from Jewel as she, too, saw them. The foal, even in its sleep, heard the terror in its mother's voice and leaped up and fled with her. Pete still stood facing the wolves, as if daring them to come on. But they sat still, watching him. It was not him they wanted, it was the foal. He turned and pounded away after Jewel. Better not let her and the foal get out of his sight. Later on in the night, when they had stopped to rest, he was unable to graze for the anxiety that was in

him. He stood sniffing the wind, listening. Now and again he smelled the wolves strongly, now and again there was no scent. He distrusted the wind. It veered this way and that. When next he heard the hunting howl it was not far away. He took the lead, trotting away briskly, Jewel following with the foal.

The foal was getting very weary. Their pace was slower.

**I**T was the night when the foal was five days old when suddenly the wolves were close around them, darker than the darkness, moving through the trees with only the fiery balls of their eyes showing.

Jewel and the foal were both lying flat, sound asleep. Only Pete was standing, dozing, but never entirely off guard.

Some sixth sense warned him, and almost before he heard the savage snarls with which the wolves, according to their habit, attacked, he had plunged to the defense of the sleeping foal and stood over it, giving a loud neigh which lashed Jewel with terror. She leaped up, whinnying wildly.

Pete's ferocious face, snorting fire, caused the wolves to draw back, their half-quenched snarls

trembling against their bared fangs. The great forefoot, armed with a hoof that was like a cleaver, made a swift pawing circle, and one grinning wolf-face was pulp. The other wolf yelped as if it were he who had been hurt.

Another was at Pete's flank. As the foal, bleating with terror, ran to its mother, Pete felt the sharp teeth rake his haunch and lashed. Something burned in his throat even as his heels connected—another wolf—he shook himself free.

The foal thrust his muzzle under Jewel, seizing the teat as if, once he had hold of that, nothing could hurt him. But it was roughly jerked from his lips as his mother took to her heels, galloping away faster than she had ever galloped since he had been born.

**W**EAIVING his collapsible shanks with incredible dexterity he galloped beside her, attached to her by the invisible cord which never failed to hold him close.

Pete came pounding along behind them. He had killed one wolf and injured another. Behind there, the unhurt ones were having a meal of fresh meat. It would hold them for a time. But Pete himself was leaving a trail of blood. There was a deep gash in the side of his throat, from this a pulsing dark stream ran down his neck across his chest, down the left foreleg, over his hoof, staining the earth.

### Concluding Instalment



"Carey," he said and his voice was a little husky, "I've been waiting so long for this."



# GREEN GRASS of WYOMING

by

MARY O'HARA

At dawn they stopped again, Pete and Jewel to rest and graze, the foal to nurse and lie down and sleep. But by evening the hunting howl was on the wind again.

JEWEL was in a panic. Her lips brushed over her foal to wake him and he leaped up. They were away. Pete stayed behind, facing in the direction from which he had come, waiting and watching. For twenty-four hours his life blood had been draining from him. He was nearly done.

He moved around, touching the earth with his lips as if he would graze, but he had no desire for food, it was an automatic gesture. Presently, lifting his head he saw three wolves sitting, a hundred yards away, watching him. Their tongues hung out of their mouths. Now and then they put their heads back and gave a long quavering howl.

A mile away, this howl was heard by Ken, and by Flicka, and by Sparks. Ken had been about to pitch camp for the night but the trail was very fresh. He knew that he was following Pete and Jewel and her foal and some wolves. There was still light enough—he would press forward.

His heart beat with excitement. Coming up with them at last! Wolves—they wouldn't harm a human being, but a foal—no doubt they were after Jewel's foal. He took his gun from the gunboot on his saddle, cocked it, put his heels into Flicka's side and moved forward.

Pete was down. He had not gone down of intention, he had just sunk to the earth, a mountain of flesh, drained bloodless and weak,

nearly gone. The wolves came closer and padded around him. He half got up—his forelegs braced. They came at him all three together. He lunged to his feet and fought savagely. Fangs ripped him, his great jaws opened, he seized a wolf by the neck, crunched, raised his head, flung it from him. A gun cracked. Another wolf leaped into the air and fell writhing.

Pete fell, too. If there was a living wolf left it vanished. He was alone. His head stretched forward on the ground.

He heard the thud of horses' hoofs, tried to stir, tried to rise, but a stinging weariness was through all his veins. Presently there were sounds, a human voice, "Pete, old fellow! Oh, Pete—" Footsteps, human hands—somebody was close to him on the ground, lifting his great head, cradling it, and the arms and hands were tender, the voice gentle and comforting—this was a friend. And there was that gun there, too—no more danger for Jewel and the foal—

His head relaxed in Ken's arms. Peace . . . his eyes closed in the final weariness.

KEN held him an hour without moving. His arms and legs went to sleep. At last a great sigh shuddered through the big horse, then a convulsive quivering of all his limbs, and suddenly the head and neck were heavier. Ken withdrew himself and got slowly to his feet, straightening his stiff legs. He stood looking down at the dead animal with sadness, then mounted Flicka and rode on a mile, following the tracks of Jewel and the foal until he could see them no longer for the darkness.

He was following the base of a cliff. Here, at a place where it overhung a little, he could pitch camp for the night. In the morning he would take up the chase again.

But when morning came there was no need for him to take up the chase. It was about sunrise when, in his sleep, he heard the excited nickering of horses.

This he had heard so often that even when he had opened his eyes he lay a few moments without realizing what had happened. Then he raised himself on one elbow and looked through the trees to the little clearing where he had hobbled Flicka and Sparks. There were three horses there now, Sparks and Flicka and Jewel. No—there were four. The tiny black foal pranced from one mare to the other, jealously called back by Jewel when it tried to nurse on Flicka, butted away by Flicka, sniffed and snorted at by Sparks. And all the time they talked to each other in a rapid fire of grunts and nickers.

Ken sat up, staring at Jewel. There she was, diamond and pendant and all! The long search ended! Confused thoughts of Carey rushed through his head. She ought to be here too! Carey and Jewel—they belonged together. He was so taken off balance by the sudden appearance of the filly that he felt dazed and could only stare at her, taking count of her perfect proportions, her small, spirited head, all her keen, fine lines. She shone. Although her mane and tail were full and sweeping, every aspect of her proclaimed race and condition.

She danced on her hind legs as she wheeled from one horse to the other.

"Gee—ee! What a beauty!"

The horses heard him. Flicka and Sparks whinnied and began to hop toward him expectant of morning oats. Jewel, with the wariness born of forest dangers, leaped away, called her foal to follow, and disappeared. Ken paid no attention to this. He took off the hobbles of Sparks and Flicka and filled their nose bags with oats. He filled a third nose bag. When he was feeding his horses Jewel appeared again, whinnying nervously. She pushed in between the two. She nipped at Sparks' nose bag. When Ken approached her she let him halter her and

put her nose bag on. He fastened the halter rope to a tree and went about getting his own breakfast. When he started back on the trail he had come, Jewel was on a lead rope at his right side. She followed docilely.

IT was late that afternoon when, again, he heard or thought he heard that brassy, faraway neigh. No—it was not imagined. This time the horses heard it, too. As he pulled Flicka up she turned her head and pricked her ears, and suddenly all three of them neighed. The challenging voice answered, there was bedlam for a moment or two, then silence.

With a beating heart, Ken dismounted. His chance had come at last. Was Thunderhead racing toward them through the forest at this moment? Now: to plan wisely, to keep his head, to make not one error. Halter and rope. Nose bag of oats. Lariat. The other horses tied to trees beyond any possibility of getting loose. Hobbled, too—that would be safest.

He worked furiously, quietly, his face scarlet. He led the three horses, excited and prancing as they were to a clearing so that, if he had to use the rope he would have free play for it. He hobbled them, tied their halter ropes to trees—snubbed them up close. There was the danger—that if they got excited, if Thunderhead harried them, they would jerk backwards, or rear, and break the catches of their halters or the rope itself.

Turn to page 26

Illustrated by

CLARENCE TILLENIOUS

# THE Country GUIDE

with which is incorporated

THE NOR'-WEST FARMER and FARM AND HOME

Serving the Farmers of Western Canada Since 1882.

R. S. LAW, President

R. C. BROWN, Managing Director.

Editors: P. M. ABEL and H. S. FRY.

AMY J. ROE, Home Editor; K. D. EWART, Advertising Manager; G. B. WALLACE, Extension Director.

Subscription price in Canada—50 cents one year; 75 cents two years; \$1.00 three years. Outside Canada \$1.00 per year. Single copies 5 cents. Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second-class mail matter. Published monthly by The Country Guide Ltd. Printed by The Public Press Ltd., 290 Vaughan St., Winnipeg, Manitoba.

VOL. LXVII

WINNIPEG, JANUARY, 1948

No. 1

## What's Ahead?

It is not much easier now to see through the murk of uncertainty that beclouds the post-war world than it has been since the war ended. Internationally, the nations—even the victorious Allies—have not been able to make much headway toward a satisfactory peace. Hunger and privation still stalk the world. Fear bedevils the common sense and the common interests of the comparatively few politically powerful individuals in whose hands the peace of the world rests for the time being. The common man, the worker, the farmer, the business man and all people of goodwill everywhere, yearn for a peace that does not come. Instead, the curse of Babel broods vengefully over us all, whether we live in Palestine, India, China, or Europe; or whether, as well-meaning but frustrated people of the Americas, we feel responsible for helping to put the world right side up.

There are, of course, some credits to the account of humanity. In the United Nations lies the basis for a peaceful solution of our troubles. From the Assembly of the United Nations can come the demand for, and the means for, peace. From the Food and Agriculture Organization can come means for satisfying the world's hunger; from the proposed new International Trade Organization, the rehabilitation and enlargement of the world's trade and commerce, and the satisfying of the world's wants; and from UNESCO, the educational, scientific and cultural inspiration which is needed to guarantee peace for our children and our children's children. These are long-time agencies, but, meanwhile, we have more or less annihilated time and reduced space to the status of an inconvenience before we have been able to develop a common world conscience. Herein lies the seat of our frustration and our anxiety.

Canada, given a peaceful world, can look forward hopefully to a growing population of hard working and productive people. We have immense resources, most of which remain to be developed. Our industrial growth is now very rapid. Politically, we govern ourselves by the rule-book of free constitutional debate and undisturbed franchise. Our national ideals are developing under the pressure of increasing responsibility. We are good neighbors and we appreciate good neighbors. We are proud of belonging to the first great commonwealth of nations, because it is from this association that we have so readily learned to play our part—perhaps a little bit more than our part—in the affairs of the larger world.

Agriculturally we can be of great help to the people of other nations. Three out of every ten parts of our production are available to feed people in other countries. We are among the most progressive farmers to be found anywhere. Our land is fertile and we are learning to conserve this fertility and to adapt our farm practices to the requirements of a rigorous climate. We have faith in Canada and in its soil; and while we should like to live in a world of less uncertainty and will work faithfully to make such a world possible, we know that where the way is not clear ahead we will be steadfast in hope and effort, and stand ready to assist a troubled world whenever and however we can.

## The Truman-Marshall Plan

President Truman presented to the special session of the Congress, before it adjourned for the holiday season, his proposals for implementing what has come to be known as The Marshall Plan. His proposals involve the appropriation of \$17 billion between April 1, 1948 and June 30, 1952. Partly available in the form of grants to such countries as are unable to pay cash, or offer promise of being able to repay loans, and partly in the form of loans, it will be used primarily for the purchase of much needed commodities, ranging from food to heavy machinery.

Such aid as may be approved by the Congress will be provided principally to the 16 European countries who last summer accepted the suggestion of Secretary of State Marshall and drew up a statement of their needs; but it will be available also to any other country requesting it and able to qualify under the terms of the original Marshall suggestion. Recipient countries must, by agreement, undertake to build up their own industries, including agriculture, stabilize their currencies and engage in as much self-help and co-operation with each other as may be practicable. They must also agree to supply the United States, in reasonable quantities, with raw materials that she may need; to report quarterly on how such aid has been used; and to set aside equivalent amounts in their own currencies, which can be spent only with United States approval.

Wisely, the president has urged that nearly half of the total amount be spent in Canada and Latin American countries. This would mean \$2,615,000,000 (American dollars) flowing into these countries in return for goods sent to Europe on American account, between now and June 30, 1949, and a further \$4.2 billion during the succeeding three years. With this assistance in righting their own dollar shortages, it is expected that Canada and Latin American countries will themselves be able to provide further aid to Europe, perhaps, in total, as much as ten per cent of the United States aid.

The Canadian farmer has a vital interest in the success of the Truman proposals. Wishful thinkers to the contrary, it is more than probable that our food contracts with Britain would have been impossible without some reasonable assurances of a Marshall plan before long. There is no magic in the finance department of any government, or in any political party, by which foreign currency in stated quantities can be produced at will. In the circumstances, dollars, not good will, were all-important. The Truman proposals promise to provide a sale for Canadian goods for which we can get paid in dollars. These, plus amounts saved by our own "little austerity" program, may enable us to be generous again to Britain and Europe, in a way that we would like to be now, but cannot. The president's proposals are certain to be bitterly criticized and almost

certain to be altered before acceptance by the Congress. It seems reasonably certain, however, that some substantial aid to Europe will be provided and that it will result in some direct advantage to Canada.

## The Contracts Saved

The British food contracts are saved. The shock felt in Ottawa during the first week of December seriously disturbed delegates to the annual Dominion-Provincial Agricultural Production Conference who had gathered again to discuss Canada's farm program for the coming year. The government stabilization program involving food contracts with Britain, at prices announced in advance and covering periods of from one to four years, has been a matter of fixed government policy. Britain has always needed large quantities of imported food, and Canada had always produced large quantities for export. What more logical than that mutually satisfactory contracts should be arranged year after year?

But the contracts were almost lost for lack of dollars on either side; and even now the financial arrangements are so uncertain that they are to be reviewed at the end of three months. Britain has been paying us in dollars to the extent of fifty per cent of her purchases. These dollars have come largely from the billion and a quarter dollars we lent her, and of which she has already used up all but about \$300 million. Our wheat and cheese she must have if her people are to live and produce for export, but to pay for these the British Government planned to draw immediately on the remaining dollars to her credit with us. Our other contracts, for beef, bacon and all other meats and animal products, she decided to deny herself, to save dollars with which to purchase essential raw materials for manufacture and export.

Rigorous and austere as this program of self-denial was for Britain, and sympathetic as Canada is to her plight, the Canadian Government could not agree. We, too, have a serious dollar problem; and officials of the department of finance were forced to point out that we could not allow Britain to draw, in dollars, the remaining portion of our loan to her, because we do not have the dollars so far in advance of the time they were expected to be needed. In addition, Canada could not afford to ship large quantities of wheat to Britain under a long-term contract, at prices substantially under what our wheat could be sold for on the open market, unless Britain would also take important quantities of animal products. Canadian agriculture could not exist, except in chaos, under two price levels. Not only must beef and bacon and eggs go with the wheat and cheese, but prices for animal products must be so adjusted as to establish some reasonable ratio between barley and hogs, and between livestock and wheat prices.





It is at least a temporary satisfaction to know that the Canadian point of view prevailed (although neither quantities nor prices have been announced at this writing), and that all contracts are being renewed for one year. Britain's trading deficit with Canada is expected to amount to \$145 millions during the three-month period, and of this she will provide \$100 millions and draw on her Canadian loan for the balance. By the end of March it is hoped that the Marshall Plan, which Britain deliberately left out of her calculations, may have been considered so far by the Congress of the United States that it will have become a definite factor in solving the currency and trading problems now pressing so heavily upon world trade.

### A First Principle

Livestock feeders in every part of Canada are united in denouncing the government's decontrol of coarse grains without adequate precautions to protect them from the consequences. Various proposals have been made by them to prevent a serious liquidation of breeding stock. One of their recommendations which emanated from the East, but which finds some western support, is to close the free market and return coarse grains to Wheat Board control. Advocates of this course frankly express the view that the Board could then fix prices which would represent a compromise between the export price and that which domestic feeders could afford to pay, having regard to prevailing prices for livestock and livestock products.

This proposition embodies a new conception of the functions of a commodity marketing board, and one which we believe will be entirely unacceptable to the vast majority of farmers. Heretofore the Wheat Board has been a marketing agency charged with obtaining the full value of all the grain it handles with the exception of Class I wheat, the price of which has been determined by government contract. Under the proposal noted in the foregoing paragraph the Board would accept something less than the full value as a concession to the needs of another group in the Canadian economy. From being a marketing agency, the Board would take over one of the functions of government and become a referee between conflicting interests, or alternatively adopt a price dictated by government to meet consumers' demands.

It is plain to see where the application of this principle will lead. Administrations hold office only so long as they can retain the support of the majority of voters. Political price fixing is always under the temptation to modify the supply-and-demand price in favor of the largest body of voters. A livestock board, if there were one in existence, might shade the price of the products under its control to meet the demands of the general public. A grain board might juggle the price of feed to conform to the lower range of livestock prices set by the livestock board, and so on ad infinitum. Economic stresses would be lessened at the expense of the primary producer.

We can conceive of no policy which would more completely shatter the farmers' confidence in a board handling his produce. Carried to its logical conclusion it would reproduce in Canada the situation now prevailing in Argentina where all grain passes through the hands of government agencies and the farmer is paid whatever fraction of its worth the government is willing to concede. The Wheat Board must endeavor to get the best possible price for the farmers whose product it handles, or pass from the scene.

### Sauce for the Goose

The rising cost of living has become Canada's gravest internal problem. It is less pressing here than in the U.S. chiefly because of lower food prices obtained by the regulation of the sale of farm commodities after ceilings have been removed from all other Canadian products. Industrial profits and wages have reached new high levels while net farm income recedes. Obviously the burden of control should not be borne exclusively by agriculture.

# Under the PEACE TOWER

**T**HIS is the month when I put on my Janus Face, and look two ways. If we are to try and figure out what is going to happen in 1948, it is just as well to take a glance backward. January, first month after the old year, and first month in the New Year, is a good time to do this.

A fine place to take a last look at 1947 is opening day of parliament, back there in December. I had been to a lot of openings, and I expected that the Opposition would, as usual, start with one quick thrust, then fold up. I had anticipated that John Bracken, Progressive Conservative leader, would come out—and go out—like One-Punch McGoorty. Instead he rushed from his corner like Jersey Joe Walcott, and landed one on the Champ's chin right after the bell. He kept right on punching, and during the session, seemed to have a little the better of the scrap all the way through.

I myself think the government was over-confident, and was trying to fight with one hand tied behind its back. They figured that the P.C.'s under Honest John would be the usual push over, and what was the use of trying too hard? Now, as the Liberals swing into the New Year, their complacency is gone, and they enter the political arena of 1948, a much-chastened government.

Apparently some of us here in Ottawa played ostrich to the rising storm of discontent. I myself must record that I did not realize how much anti-government sentiment there was in the country, till I heard the Opposition speeches, till I talked to them informally in their rooms, in the restaurants. This time, they are not just talking it up to keep their courage aflame; they really seem to have a lot of the people with them.

I am not now analyzing the position and hopes of the C.C.F. They are the party of controls, and the people seem to want controls. They are sitting pretty. But they have only 30 members in the House, and they are not the official opposition. What's more, M. J. Coldwell, their leader, who is probably the best of the four party leaders in making a speech (unless King is mad, when he tops them all!) was his usual superb self, and therefore occasioned no surprise. So it was the Tories, not the C.C.F., who surprised everybody.

**I**F it is said of Oxford that it is the shrine of lost causes, surely it can be said that the Conservative party is its spiritual counterpart in Canada. They have espoused more lost causes than any other political party, and if there are two sides to an issue, you can usually bet on them taking the wrong one. This time, they seem to have quite a chunk of public support on their side.

It would seem that the Liberals were not ready for the fall session. They underestimated the ire of the farmers over the feed grain situation. They failed to sell Canadians austerity. They couldn't pull off their British trade deal soon enough. They got blamed, rightly or wrongly, for the high cost of living. They didn't take the trouble to explain the boons of the Geneva agreements. In a sense, they adopted some antique, mid-Victorian attitude, as if to say: "Now you people of Canada, don't you bother your heads about these things. You just go about your business, don't worry, and we'll run the country for you." This aloof attitude, this business of functioning inside a soundproof, light-proof vacuum might have worked back in the days of Sir John A. Macdonald, but it doesn't

go down today. Result — Canadians got their dander up.

Now all that is past. I suggest that the government is working feverishly behind the scenes, trying to get things ready for 1948. Gone will be the complacency, the I-kin-lick-him-with-one-hand stuff. The government is really going to open up this session and take the people into its confidence; it is going to sell itself to them, if it can.

Hon. Douglas Abbott, Minister of Finance, has stated in the presence of this writer that he was pretty sure the new austerity program had not been sufficiently well sold to the Canadian people, and that the government would have to get out and explain what it all meant, and to try and popularize it.

**A**S to our agricultural problems, some of them may be the government's fault, some may not. I know that the feed shortage is more the fault of the weather than of Jimmie Gardiner, but the Honorable Minister of Agriculture is getting most of the blame. Westerners know more about that than any effete easterner sitting on Parliament Hill, and we can drop that part of our theme right here. What does impress me however, is how little the westerner appreciates how much Jimmie Gardiner does for him. I quite appreciate that the prairie agriculturist, when he has nobody else to blame, turns to the Little Man from Lemberg, and cusses him all over 640 acres. But does the westerner know how many times Jimmie Gardiner fights here in Ottawa for the farmer, all alone?

Let's take a look at the cabinet. In a sense, each man there in the privy council is for himself. They are, after all, members of parliament for a constituency, and besides, they are, as cabinet ministers, regional representatives. In other words, Hon. James Ilsley, Minister of Justice, is a real Nova Scotian, and can't get excited about a summerfallow program. Hon. Ernest Bertrand, Postmaster General, commutes between his home in Montreal and his office in Ottawa. The prairie is pretty remote to him. Hon. Paul Martin, Minister of Health and Welfare, thinks of his own city of Windsor, his county of Essex East, and the problems that confront his department. Go down the line if you will, and you will find that nobody is in there really fighting for the western farmer, except the Mighty Atom, Hon. Jimmie. True, Hon. James MacKinnon, of Edmonton, is Minister of Trade and Commerce, but he's a manager of a credit business, an urbanite. Hon. James Glen, Minister of Mines and Resources, Mr. Speaker for five years, sick recently, certainly is interested, but as a Russell, Manitoba lawyer, he hasn't the farm touch. So its

Turn to page 37



# Don't Buy FEED-



## ...Buy RESULTS\*

### ASK FOR "MIRACLE" FEEDS

#### BETTER RESULTS BY "FARM-TEST"

Dear Sir,

After successfully using Miracle Chick Starter in our brooder since 1941, we recommend that all our customers use Miracle. We are convinced that they will get maximum results from these feeds.

THE FOX HATCHERIES  
Calgary, Alta.

Dear Sir,

We have used Miracle Chick Starter since 1941. We have obtained excellent results. We have no hesitation in recommending Miracle Feeds to our customers.

STEWART ELECTRIC  
Calgary, Alta.

Dear Sir,

We can certainly recommend Miracle Feeds. We have been pleased with both Miracle Chick Starter and Miracle Turkey Starter results. Our mortality in the brooder has been practically nil.

A. King (for L. E. Smith)  
L. E. Smith Chickeries &  
Turkey Poultry Hatchery  
82nd Avenue,  
Edmonton, Alta.

Sold at leading feed dealers  
in your community.

### The First choice of SUCCESSFUL Feeders



## LIVESTOCK



[Guide photo.]  
Dean MacEwan of the University of Manitoba here holds the Devon Closewool ram imported from England for the University, with six ewes. All are shearlings and arrived in mid-November in good condition.

### Chores Are Work

VERY few people are fond of work for the sake of work. On dairy farms, doing the chores is itself a lot of work, and every dairyman is looking for ways and means of reducing the amount of time consumed in doing chores.

The Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station reports a study made of chores necessary to take care of different kinds of livestock. On ten selected dairy farms during the winter season, chore time occupied about six hours per day. On these farms, 86 per cent of the time was spent with the dairy cattle, five per cent in taking care of the young stock and the bull, four per cent with poultry, one per cent with the horses, and two per cent each with the hogs and miscellaneous jobs.

Breaking down the time required to take care of the cows, it was found that 48 per cent of the time spent was required for milking, 16 per cent for cleaning the mangers and feeding, 13 per cent each for caring for the dairy utensils, and cleaning the stables and bedding the cows. Six per cent of the time was occupied in taking care of the milk, and four per cent in getting the cows in and out of the barn. This distribution of dairy chore time clearly indicates that the best place to start saving labor is in milking. It is fortunate for the dairyman that science has discovered that quicker milking is better milking.

On the ten farms studied, the time required during each day to milk one cow varied from seven minutes to 22 minutes. Remembering that 48 per cent of dairy chore time is occupied with milking, and that 60 per cent of the work takes place behind the cow, and only 15 per cent in front of the cow, the organization of the dairy barn and its equipment is of great importance. Time can be saved in milking by having a convenient cart for moving the milk and milk utensils (including scales if the milk is weighed), warm water and cloths for conditioning the cow, and any other equipment needed.

As a result of the investigation, Michigan authorities recommend that where possible the layout of the dairy barn should be changed to reduce the work involved in caring for the cattle. This is not always practicable, but where remodelling is, or can be, undertaken, the location of feed storage and chutes can generally be arranged for convenience. The same thing applies to doors, gates and alleys. In some cases the milk house is inconveniently arranged.

Aside from immovable conveniences, labor is saved by keeping equipment in

good repair, by storing tools in handy places, by using equipment instead of hand work wherever possible, and by using carts for easy movement of feed, milk, and milking machine equipment. Much time is often lost by back-tracking, waste motions and unnecessary operations, by failing to milk the cows in order, or to keep the units of the milking machine working close to each other.

What is called labor efficiency varied widely on these ten dairy farms, as it does on all farms where dairy cattle are kept. Another Michigan study concerned 105 dairy farms on which it was found that labor requirements per cow per year varied from 71 hours to 347 hours, and that the labor cost per cow varied from \$70 to \$126 per cow. Reducing the labor time and labor costs to the basis of 100 pounds of milk, the 20 farms having low labor costs spent 88 cents per 100 pounds of milk for labor, whereas the 20 farms having the highest labor costs spent \$1.53 per 100 pounds of milk for labor. The lower cost, therefore made a difference of 65 cents per 100 pounds of milk in the cost of production.

### Saskatchewan Junior Beef Clubs

THERE were 150 junior beef clubs operating in Saskatchewan in 1947, under the direction of the Extension Department of the University of Saskatchewan. The 2,480 members marketed 2,542 calves weighing 1,950,502 pounds live weight, and selling for \$356,845.65. Records of carcass grading were secured for 2,247 calves, of which 1,301, or 57.8 per cent graded red or top grade, 644 graded blue, and 304 were not of sufficient quality to make either of the grades. About three-quarters of the club calves were marketed through livestock shows and sales, and the remainder direct to commission firms.

The average price received at auction sales was 19.17 cents live weight, which compares with 18.01 cents for the calves marketed direct. Only 78 of the clubs had all of the calves in the province carcass-graded. Only 25 clubs had all the calves carcass-graded that were sold, and had all animals either red or blue grade. Of these, the largest clubs were at Alameda (28 calves), Arcola (27), and Parkman (22). Another club worth mentioning is the largest club of all, at Kinistino, with 50 calves sold and 34 carcass-graded. These brought an average of 21.1 cents per pound for 41,090 pounds live weight. This average price was nearly three cents per pound higher than the average for all clubs. The Moose Jaw club achieved a high average price of 24.57 cents per pound for 16 calves weighing



# NO COUGHING NOW!



They gave me Spohn's Compound. Used by famous horsemen for 54 years. Stimulating expectorant. Acts on mucous membranes of throat and bronchial tubes. Makes breathing easier. Brings prompt relief. Ask any drug store—two sizes.

**SPOHN MEDICAL CO.**  
Box X B-1 Goshen, Indiana

## SPOHN'S Compound

FOR COUGHS DUE TO COLDS

### USE COOPER'S DRI-KIL

Kills lice on cattle, hogs and horses, ticks on sheep. Prices delivered: Two-pound tin, 75c; ten-pound tin, \$3.50; 25-pound drum, \$7.75. Saskatchewan customers add 2% Education Tax.

**CANADIAN CO-OPERATIVE WOOL GROWERS, LIMITED, REGINA**

## SEND FOR THIS FREE!



Make money with horses. Every farmer, every lover of horseflesh should have a copy of this booklet. If you want to know how to break, train and make money with horses, write today for full information FREE, together with my special offer of a course in Animal Breeding. If you are interested in Gaiting and Riding the saddle horse check here. ☐ Do it today—now. You'll never regret it.

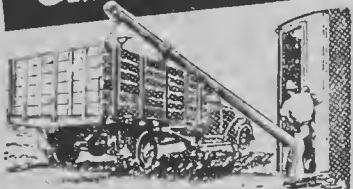
**BEERY SCHOOL OF HORSEMANSHIP**  
Dept. 571 Pleasant Hill, Ohio

### HIDES — FUR — WOOL

SHEEP PELTS DEER SKINS  
SENEGA ROOT HORSE HAIR

Reg. Government Wool Warehouse  
Ship with confidence to the old reliable  
**McMILLAN FUR & WOOL CO., LTD.**  
(Established 1877)  
1032 LOGAN AVE. WINNIPEG, MAN

## THE LOVE Patented GRAIN LOADER



ELIMINATES MANUAL LABOUR  
LOADS & UNLOADS 200  
BUSHELS OF GRAIN IN 10 MIN.

SIMPLE TO INSTALL SAVES TIME AND MONEY

Portable — light in weight — 100% mechanically sound — custom made to suit your truck. Thousands in use giving satisfactory service

THE ORIGINAL ONE MAN MACHINE  
SEE YOUR LOCAL DEALER

**MAIL THIS COUPON**

**COUTTS MACHINERY CO. LTD.**  
EDMONTON, ALBERTA

Please send me free literature on  
Portable Screw Conveyor Elevator ☐  
Grain Loader ☐ Feed Grinder ☐

NAME \_\_\_\_\_  
ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

QUALITY COUNTS



**COUTTS MACHINERY**  
COMPANY LTD. — EDMONTON ALBERTA

17,360 pounds. Part of the high average was due to the fact that 70 cents per pound was paid for the top calf of the club. Incidentally, only seven of the 150 clubs enjoyed top prices for individual animals at more than 30 cents per pound, and only 17 of the club averages reached 21 cents and over.

### Devon Closewool for Manitoba

SIX ewes and a ram of the Devon Closewool breed, formally established in England in 1923, were imported by the Faculty of Agriculture of the University of Manitoba, and arrived in mid-November. They will be under the supervision of the Department of Animal Science, headed by Professor G. W. Wood. It is of interest to record that when specimens of this breed were being sought for experimental purposes, British breeders agreed to donate these seven animals to the University of Manitoba.

The Devon Closewool derived from selections made from crosses between the Devon Longwool and Exmoor Horn. The breed is considered adaptable to a wide range of climatic and soil conditions, thriving well on high and open country.

These sheep are white faced, early maturing and without horns. They are short legged, of medium size, possessing good bone, a broad back and well developed hind quarters. The wool has a good degree of density, is of medium length and popular with wool manufacturers.

### Controlled Cross Breeding

PUREBRED cows are supposed to produce more milk than grades. At the U.S. Department of Agriculture Research Centre, Beltsville, Maryland, cross-bred cows produce more milk than their dams, and three-breed heifers exceed their two-breed dams in milk production.

In 1939 an experiment was begun in order to find out whether hybrid vigor and increased milk production would result from crossing breeds of dairy cattle. Holstein, Jersey, Guernsey, and Red Dane cattle were used, and these breeds were crossed in pairs to secure the cross-breeds, while the two-breed females, such as a Holstein-Jersey, or a Red Dane-Holstein, were mated to a sire of a third breed to produce a three-breed heifer.

Thirty-two females representing various combinations of two breeds averaged 12,842 pounds of milk and 592 pounds of butterfat per year, which was more in most cases than the production of their dams. The use of proved sires led to some expected increase, but the actual increase was about 20 per cent more than was expected.

### The Age of a Horse

TO tell the age of any horse. Inspect the lower jaw, of course. The six front teeth the tale will tell. And every doubt and fear dispel. Two middle "nippers" you behold. Before the colt is two weeks old. Before eight weeks, two more will come; Eight months the "corners" cut the gum.

At two the middle "nippers" drop, At three the second pair can't stop, When four years old the third pair goes. At five a full new set he shows.

The deep black spots will pass from view

At six years from the middle two. The second pair at seven years, At eight the spot each "corner" clears.

From middle "nippers" upper jaw, At nine the black spot will withdraw. The second pair at ten are white, Eleven finds the "corners" light.

The oval teeth three-sided grow: As time goes on the horsemen know, They longer get, project before, Till twenty, when we know no more.

—Author unknown.



## Every Ferguson System Tractor Owner Should have this VALUABLE BOOK!

Write TODAY for your FREE copy



Good plowing is made easier with Ferguson  
Plow 3-point attachment and Finger Tip Control

Here's a book that can help save time and money for every Ferguson System tractor owner!

In 72 pages, with more than 200 pictures, it tells you all about "Getting the Most out of the Ferguson System". It tells you how the Ferguson System makes possible better farming at lower cost; how to make sure of maximum fuel economy; how to service your tractor to assure longer life and easier operation.

There's a whole section on implements—including hints that will help you do the kind of plowing your neighbors will envy. There's a handy daily record of tractor working hours and helpful tractor and implement lubrication charts.

This valuable book will be sent absolutely FREE to every owner of a Ferguson System tractor. Here's all you have to do: just send us a postcard or letter giving the serial number of your tractor, along with your name and address. (The serial number is located on the left side of the engine block.) Write today—get your copy of this useful book while the supply lasts. Address Harry Ferguson, Inc., 3639 E. Milwaukee Avenue, Detroit 11, Michigan, U. S. A.

### OTHER IMPLEMENTS FOR THE FERGUSON SYSTEM TO MAKE YOUR WORK EASIER

Moldboard Plows  
Two-Way Plows  
Disc Harrows  
Spring Tooth Harrows  
Offset Disc Harrows  
Cultivators  
Corn Planters  
Corn Pickers  
Feed Grinders  
Power Saws  
Terracers  
Tillers  
Weeders  
Grain Drills  
Mowers  
... and many others

When you send for  
the book described  
above, we'll also send  
you a free copy of this  
folder, "Ferguson  
Implements for Finger  
Tip Farming".



# FERGUSON SYSTEM IMPLEMENTS



## HOW'S THE PROFIT NOW, BOSS?



WAY UP thanks! Since I started feeding Alox Oil Cake Meal, my profits have been rising steadily. Alox sure makes a difference in healthy condition and fine finish. It's the high oil content, plus balanced amounts of phosphorous, calcium, and vegetable proteins that does it. Alox helps make champions ... and it's a real money maker, too!

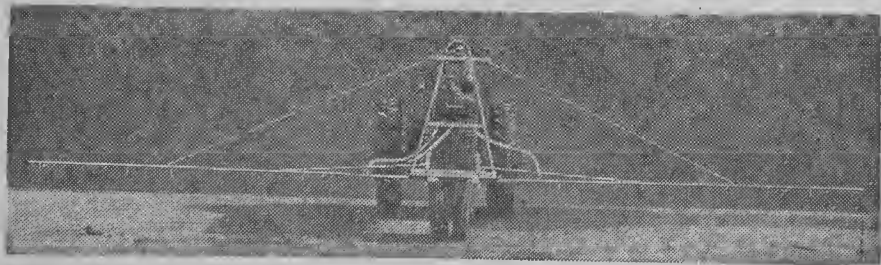
Write for our FREE booklet  
"Feeding Farm Animals  
for Profit"

A PRODUCT OF  
**THE ALBERTA LINSEED OIL CO.**  
LIMITED  
MEDICINE HAT, ALTA.



## The JAMESWAY SPRAYER

IS MOST EFFICIENT AND ECONOMICAL



33-foot boom tractor mounted Jamesway Sprayer.

- Powered from belt pulley, power take off or independent engine.
- 33-foot boom (two rods) eliminates measuring. Take off outlet for corners, gardens, barns, etc.
- Fits most models of wheel type tractors.
- Folds upwards or backwards for immediate transportation.
- Instantaneous nozzle shut-off.

It is now established that 2-4-D gives you higher yields and cleaner farms.

SEE YOUR NEAREST DEALER FOR FREE FOLDER OR WRITE

Manitoba distributor: **JAMIESON FARM EQUIPMENT CO.** King and Sutherland  
Saskatchewan distributor: **E. B. GASS & SON** Winnipeg 1440 Rose St. Regina

- Easily attached to any row-crop or standard 4-wheel tractor with belt pulley on side.

This mechanical type cable-operated loader and stacker is fast, powerful, simple to operate and easily repaired—has no expensive precision parts to break down or require factory reconditioning—cannot injure any part of your tractor.

Quickly convertible to low 7-ft. manure loader for use inside barn or sheds at no extra cost. Two machines for the price of one.

Buck rake, manure fork and dirt scoop attachments make this an all-year-around farm tool—loads manure, gravel, dirt—stacks hay or straw—loads bales or bundles on wagon and picks up loose hay or straw in the field.

A permanent, dependable, modern farm tool priced low enough to pay for itself in one season.

Sold in Canada through

M & S Garage & Hardware, Ltd., Shellbrook, Saskatchewan

**GUNNING, INC., Mfrs.** • FRANKFORT, INDIANA



## FIELD



[Guide photo.  
Crops and their management tell the story of farm production. New knowledge is being added steadily, to the end that food may be produced more abundantly and at lower cost.

## Survey of Crop Knowledge

Manitoba Agronomists study what they learned in 1947

**S**INCE land is one of the major resources of the farm, it is in the interests of the individual farmer that he utilize this resource fully in the production of those products which, consistent with accepted agricultural practices, will result in greater net income. This implies a combination of enterprises and will permit the inclusion of relatively high-return crops in the rotation, as well as the fullest use of the non-arable land in the production of livestock and livestock products."

The quotation above might be taken as a fair description of farming, and it might be shortened to read, "the securing of a satisfactory labor income from the production of crops and livestock on land suitable for these purposes." All matters relating to the production and handling of field crops come under the general term "Agronomy." Arising out of this is the word "agronomist," meaning a person who especially studies the production of farm crops, including grains, grasses, clover, root crops, and such other crops as corn, sorghum, and sunflowers. From this it will be seen that a conference of agronomists covers a wide field, especially when it also includes other specialists, such as the pathologists who study the diseases of all these crops, the entomologists, who study the insects which attack them, and those who study the weeds which cut down their yields, as well as the soils men who are concerned with the prevention of erosion and the maintenance of soil fertility.

The annual Conference of Manitoba Agronomists has been taking place for many years, and is a conference of practically all of those who service Manitoba agriculture, except with regard to livestock and poultry. They are able to meet for three days in the month of December and present the latest information obtainable as the result of experimental work done during the year. Based on this conference are a considerable number of committees who present very carefully considered reports and, in the case of the Cereals Committee, make recommendations as to the varieties which have given best results on different soils in different parts of the province. As a result of the conference and the general exchange of ideas which take place, agricultural representatives, and all others advising farmers as to crop production throughout the year, are able to present the latest information

available and offer the greatest amount of assistance to the men who actually produce the crop. More or less similar meetings take place in other provinces as well, where advantage is taken of the winter months to check up on the year's work and get set for the next crop year.

**T**HERE is, for example, the weed problem. "At 34 pounds a bushel, our wild oat crop in 1947 was 18 million bushels, or half of the estimated tame oat crop," said D. A. Brown of the Dominion Experimental Farm, Brandon. "The economic consequence of this and the ever-widening spread of quack grass, wild mustard, Canada thistle, perennial sow thistle and the score of lesser and more localized weeds, would shock farmers and agricultural workers alike if it could be presented on a fairly accurate dollars and cents basis." For every advance in weed control knowledge, some additional carelessness seems to develop. There is a tendency to farm now for the economical use of machines, rather than for the control of weeds. Intensive grain production leads to loss of soil fertility and the increase of soil erosion. This in turn spreads weeds. In recent years, common mustard has been introduced to almost every part of Manitoba by the high-priced flax crop, much seed of which has been infested with mustard. Last year's spring wheat crop carried 6.5 per cent dockage. Only about 35 per cent of the crop was cleaned before shipment and one out of every five Manitoba elevators is not equipped to clean grain. One out of three Manitoba farmers haul screenings home in uncovered trucks. Only 10 per cent of the screenings are sold while 15 per cent are burned, 70 per cent are fed, and five per cent left on the ground.

The new chemical weed killers have great promise, but are not well understood as yet. About 500,000 acres were treated this year in western Canada with 2,4-D, perhaps the most spectacular newcomer which science has introduced in recent years. It is not equally effective with all weeds, and at all stages of growth. Some crops are injured—wheat and corn less so, according to the evidence—than oats, barley and flax. Barley is especially susceptible as heading begins. Sprays, so far, have proved more satisfactory than dusts, on the whole, and lighter applications in strength as well as gallons per acre seem to be coming up in



# NO BREEDING TROUBLES SINCE USING "REX OIL"

SAYS:

J. M.  
OTTAWA

"We are in the habit of breeding our heifers in the Fall as soon as they come out of pasture and have always experienced a lot of trouble getting them with calf. Since using Rex Oil we have had no trouble whatsoever and have saved a lot of money."

Rex Oil is a stable, guaranteed patent wheat germ oil which prevents and corrects many non-organic breeding disorders. If you have shy breeders in your herd try feeding Rex Oil today. 4 oz. is all that's required. Available at feed dealer and drug stores, or direct.

Prices: 4 oz. \$1.25; 20 oz. only \$5.00. RO-J2

VIOLIN (CANADA) LIMITED  
ST. THOMAS, ONTARIO



**MACHINERY**—All kinds, Tractors, Repairs, Stationary Engines, Magnets, Lighting Plants, Grain Crushers, Electric Motors, Generators, Pumps, Air Compressors, Tanks, Belts, Pulleys. FREE CATALOG.  
CITY MACHINERY CO., 783 Main St., Winnipeg

## YOU CAN ELECTRIFY NOW!



for  
LIGHTS  
APPLIANCES  
RADIO  
MILLS  
MILKERS  
COOLERS  
POWER-  
TOOLS

ONAN ELECTRIC PLANTS supply regular A.C. electricity, the same as that provided by the highline. By installing a plant now, you can enjoy the benefits of electricity without waiting! If and when you hook up to the highline, you can use the same wiring and keep the Onan Plant for emergency use.

MANY MODELS AND SIZES. A.C.: 350 to 35,000 watts in all standard voltages and frequencies. D.C.: 600 to 10,000 watts, 115 and 230 volts. BATTERY CHARGERS: 500 to 3,500 watts; 6, 12, 24, 32 volts.

D. W. ONAN & SONS INC.  
2907 Royalston Ave., Minneapolis 5, Minn.

WRITE FOR  
FOLDER

Onan  
PRODUCTS

the recommendations. Study of the 2,4-D problem has been on an international scale for at least four years, and now needs some really sound research to put weed control by this means on an even keel.

MANY factors enter into the cost of producing field crops. What really matters is the labor income of the farmer at the end of the year, assuming that land and buildings have been maintained. Proper land use is an important factor in building up labor income. A co-operative survey by the University of Manitoba and the Economics Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture covered 216 farms averaging 543 acres each for the crop year 1945-1946. On the average, 68 per cent of this land was in crop land, and about one-third of the farm in waste and pasture. Crop land was mainly used for grain and summerfallow, with wheat occupying 30 per cent, oats 16 per cent, and barley 17 per cent. Summerfallow occupied another 30 per cent. Average net income in terms of labor earning was \$1,109 per farm.

Sixty of these farms grew an average of 47 acres of flax. They had 95 more acres of cultivated land than farms without flax, grew about two per cent less wheat and oats and six per cent less barley, and had a little less livestock. The average labor income on flax farms was almost three times as great as on non-flax farms, which emphasizes the importance of diversification also. Nearly a third of the total farm area on all farms was non-arable. Not enough livestock was kept to fully utilize this non-crop land. Farms with higher percentages of crop land used native pasture and grass to better advantage.

In Manitoba, according to Professor J. H. Ellis, soil drifting occurs principally on fields under the fallow-grain system, or where stubble and other crop residues are burned or buried by tillage. These practices, together with the lack of adequate soil cover and shelterbelts, lead to soil erosion by wind and water. Many of the recommendations of the Manitoba Soil Conservation Committee, given to the Conference by Professor Ellis, will be equally applicable to many other areas in western Canada, and will be given at greater length in later editions of The Country Guide.

Evidence is accumulating in Manitoba which indicates that perhaps more improvement in Manitoba agriculture could be brought about through the betterment of pastures in the province, than by any other means. Beginning in 1945, the Manitoba Department of Agriculture established a number of demonstration pastures. Fertilizer tests have been used on these, and the results so far seem to indicate that on the average, ammonium phosphate (16-20-0) applied at 200 pounds per acre, produces a heavier increase in yields than any other fertilizer used on these demonstration pastures. At six scattered points, total 1946 yields plus the first cutting of 1947 produced 4,352 pounds of hay (oven dried) per acre on unfertilized portions, and 6,565 pounds where the ammonium phosphate was used.

Much too important and lengthy for extended comment here were the reports of committees on cereals and on plant diseases and insects affecting field crops. The new variety Redman, though not yet widely grown in Manitoba, owing to the scarcity of feed, takes its place along with Regent and Thatcher as a number one variety. Though not as satisfactory for straight combining, five out of six of all growers with experience of it in 1947, believe it to be as good as or better than Regent, Thatcher or Renown for swathing and combining. As in Saskatchewan and Alberta, variety recommendations for 1948 will be available from all local offices of Departments of Agriculture and from all universities and experimental stations.



This ruggedly constructed "Soo" PUSH-OFF Attachment is the time and labor-saving answer for higher and better stacking.

Prompt attention given to your requests for details.

WRITE DIRECT TO—

## BUILT FOR ALL HYDRAULIC LOADERS

Including the Famous

### COATS GIANT LOADER

A super heavy duty hydraulic Loader made for all standard tread tractors. Made by COATS—it lifts, rakes, pulls and does all your loading jobs with less tractor strain at lower operation costs.

Get full particulars on the COATS Loader and Push-Off Attachments today.

**Nance CO. LTD.**  
DISTRIBUTORS  
RED DEER - ALBERTA

## Honor Rolls MEMORIAL AND DEDICATION Plaques

FOR CHURCH AND FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS

MEDICAL - LEGAL - BANK

### Metal Sign Plates

"Specialty Designers"

WRITE FOR INFORMATION AND SAMPLES TO:



**RAPID GRIP and BATTEN LIMITED**

METAL CRAFT - PLASTIC DIVISION

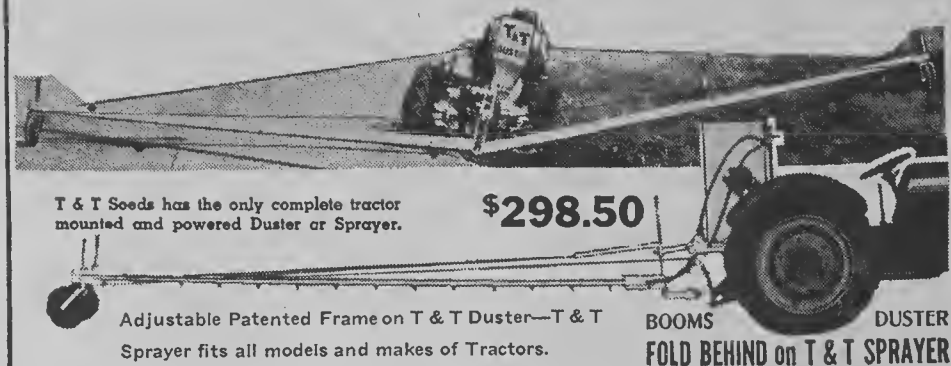
290 VAUGHAN ST.

WINNIPEG

PHONE 93 494

## Special 2-4 D Weed Control for FLAX-GRAINS

Dust or Spray Your Fields With  
Your Own T & T Machine For  
Less Than \$1 Per Acre



T & T Seeds has the only complete tractor mounted and powered Duster or Sprayer.

**\$298.50**

Adjustable Patented Frame on T & T Duster—T & T  
Sprayer fits all models and makes of Tractors.

BOOMS FOLD BEHIND on T & T SPRAYER

**FARMERS**—Write T & T today for latest and most up-to-date information on 2,4-D Machines and Chemicals.

**DEALERS**—Write today for exclusive T & T Agency for your District.

### T & T SPRAYER

This is the ONLY COMPLETE tractor mounted Sprayer. Price includes 80 gal. galvanized tank with built-in filters, screens, baffles. 2 rod booms castor wheel mounted. Pump couples direct to power take off. All mounted on special adjustable frame that fits all tractors. Fastest Sprayer—sprays 30-40 acres per hr. as low as 3 gals. per acre. Automatic controls throughout. No drip booms. As in Duster—booms fold behind for moving field to field.

### T & T DUSTER

Fastest method of applying 2,4-D. One man operation throughout. Dusts up to 50 acres per hour. 2 rod booms dust 4 acres per mile. Most accurate duster on market. Applies accurately 2-50 lbs. of Dust per acre. Runs off power take off. Balanced fan operates 4,000 R.P.M. Fan and Castor wheels all S.K.F. factory grease sealed ball bearings—no lubrication required. Proven—over 150,000 acres trouble free dusting last season.

### FREE

Colored illustrated booklet explaining T & T Dusters, Sprayers, 2,4-D Esters, Amines, Sodium Salt for Flax, Grains, Pastures, Roadsides. TAINOR-TWOMEY SEEDS LTD. c.g. 120 Lombard St., Winnipeg, Man.

**TTSEEDS** WINNIPEG, MAN.  
GRAND FORKS, N.D.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
Farmer \_\_\_\_\_ Dealer \_\_\_\_\_

# Tracks That Lead To Ready Cash



**This Mink Trap Gets It for You...**

THE mink is a prize catch. But unless you use the right trap, he'll get out and scurry away. Catch and hold mink with the No. 1 1/2 Victor trap. Special spring construction provides split-second action... assures a powerful grip.

No. 1 1/2 Victors are strong, durable, do not rust tight or clog with dirt. This is the trap that expert trappers choose.

Want a few tips on trapping mink and other valuable fur-bearers? FREE trapping manual, "How to Catch More Fur", will be sent to you on request. Send for it now.

**ANIMAL TRAP COMPANY OF AMERICA**  
Dept. 222, Niagara Falls, Canada

## Victor TRAPS

**BROWN'S AUCTION ROOMS LTD.**  
1766 OSLER ST. Regina  
106 AVE. B SO. Saskatoon  
Household Furnishings of all kinds bought and sold.  
**B. F. BROWN & SONS**  
Auctioneers  
Farm, Livestock and City Sales Managed and Conducted.  
Write or Phone for dates.

### Dealers Wanted

For protected territories, to handle Van Norman System Lightning Rods in the province of Saskatchewan. Materials in strict accordance with Government Lightning Rod regulations.

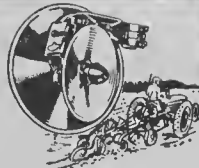
**WESTERN FIRE PROTECTION CO.**

Jessie and Pembina

Winnipeg

### MAKES MOLDBOARD PLOW Cut and Cover Trash

## LANTZ KUTTER



Saves time, work... helps moldboard plow cut and cover trash, heavy stubble and hybrid corn roots... turns trash into fertilizer. Saves going over field with disc harrow or stalk cutter. Helps fight corn borer. Easily attached to practically any moldboard plow. Thousands in use.

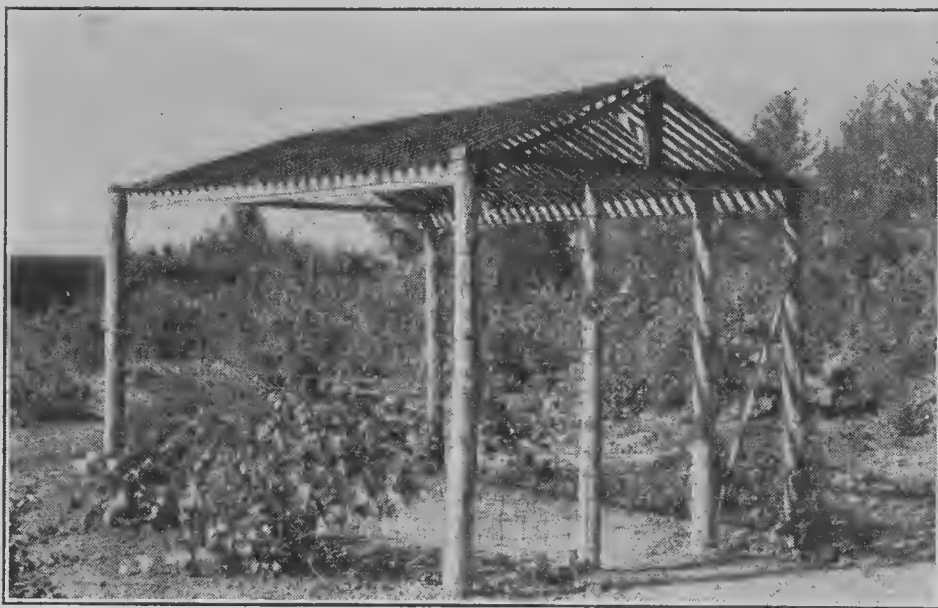
We also manufacture the famous Lantz original Flexible-Grapple Hay Fork. Handles loose or baled hay faster, cheaper.

WRITE for literature and name of nearest dealer.

1-K

**LANTZ MANUFACTURING CO., INC.**  
Dept. 400 Valparaiso, Indiana

## HORTICULTURE



This easily-made arbor on the R. A. Johnson farm, Beadle, Sask., will cover quickly with vines, and provide a quiet, shady retreat on hot days.

### Year-round Color

NOW that winter is here and plants are dormant for the season, it is a good thing to begin planning next spring's plantings. There is no reason why some provision cannot be made for attractive color throughout the year. Most of us are content with green grass and flowers during the summer months, whereas with some care we could provide for color throughout the autumn and on into the winter. In their way, the warm and bright colors of the fall are just as attractive as the more showy colors of the summer months. Beginning early in October, the red Osier dogwood, the Pembina or high bush cranberry, the Virginia creeper, Amur maple, the flowering currants and the viburnums are most attractive; and the foliage of the rosy bloom crabapples, though attractive throughout the year, takes on an added beauty in spring and fall.

The hardy evergreens are most welcome during the winter, and when laden with snow as they often are, add a great deal of interest and beauty to a season which is often likely to be dull and uninteresting. Where evergreens can be supplemented by the white of birches, the yellow and red of willows, it is possible to secure a pleasing variety of color even in winter; while in the autumn months the shades of yellow in the fall foliage of birches, basswood, larches and saskatoons, the varieties of orange in the amur maple, and the darker purple-browns of the viburnum and other species, give color the year round.

The fall and winter fruits of shrubs such as the mountain ash and the hawthorn, as well as the cotoneasters and others, offer contrast to the foliage, which can only add to the pleasurable surroundings of the farmstead. We must do what we can in our relatively long dormant seasons to supplement the natural beauty of our short growing season.

### Guard Against Self-sterility

WHEN starting a new fruit garden, or introducing new kinds of fruit to a garden already established, the choice of variety is important, quite aside from the use or quality of the fruit itself. To enjoy the fruit, one must first get the crop, and many persons have been disappointed because the trees they planted did not produce fruit.

The fact is that before any fruit can set on trees or bushes, the blossoms must first be pollenized, and it is likely that non-fruiting varieties of apples, crab apples, plums and cherries planted in the garden are self-sterile, or, in other words, will not set fruit when the blossoms are fertilized with their own

pollen. This means, then, that at least two varieties of these fruits must be planted, so that pollen from a different variety will be available for fertilization in order that fruit may set. As a matter of practice, it is preferable to use three or four varieties in order to be sure that trees from other varieties are growing fairly close by. Moreover, the varieties chosen should bloom nearly enough at the same time so that there will be pollen available from one variety to fertilize the other. Red raspberries, gooseberries and most strawberry varieties are self-fruitful, and any one variety can usually be planted alone. Some varieties of currants are not fully self-fruitful, and for this reason at least two varieties of black currants and the same of red and white currants should be planted, in order to insure pollination.

### Winter Killing of Outdoor Plants

WHETHER plants which are left in the ground outdoors over winter are injured or not depends on a number of different factors. One, of course, is the natural ability of the plant to withstand severe cold. Others are the amount of moisture in the soil and the amount of alternate freezing and thawing which occurs up to the time the soil is completely thawed out during the spring.

Little can be done to offset the natural tenderness of plants or their inability to withstand complete cold. Where plants are not too tender, they can often be protected over winter by laying them down and covering with several inches of earth and a considerable thickness of hay or straw. Where snow is plentiful during the winter, branches spread over the ground to hold the snow will help.

Other plants which are nearly but not quite hardy will, of course, be protected in the same way as those more tender. It is advisable where a covering such as brush, old hay or straw, or even fallen leaves is applied, to apply it after the ground has frozen. Reason for this is that once the ground is frozen, it will remain in a frozen state until spring, if the covering is applied afterward. It should not be removed too early in the spring, especially from plants that start growing very early and may be caught by late frosts.

Plants which enter the winter in soil that lacks plenty of moisture are often injured, not only as the result of cold alone, but of a combination of cold and drying out. It is in soils such as this that the alternate freezing and thawing which sometimes occurs, is most injurious.

## Free Book

MOUNT BIRDS, ANIMALS, FISH

Yes, FREE. Explains Taxidermy. Tells how to learn at home by mail to mount birds, animals, heads... to TAN skins and furs. Great for MEN and BOYS. Fun! Also earn money in spare time. WRITE TODAY—NOW—for free book containing 100 game pictures. State AGE. N.W. School of Taxidermy, Dept. 361, Omaha, Neb.

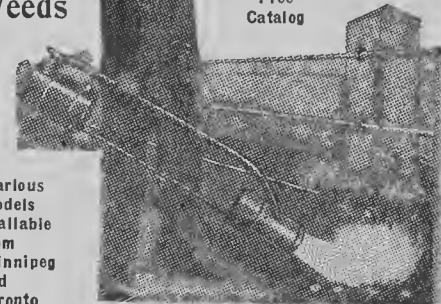


## HAUCK FLAME GUN

2,000 Deg. Fahr. controlled heat quickly and easily Kills Weeds

Destroys brush, tree stumps, unwanted grass, splits rocks, disinfects, chars wood, heats iron, melts lead and tar and has hundreds of other uses for all seasons.

Free Catalog

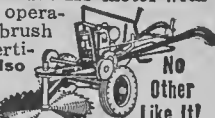


Various models available from Winnipeg and Toronto

DEPT. C1, POST OFFICE BOX No. 747, Winnipeg Manitoba Canada

## Ottawa Self-Propelled Buzz Master

**CLEAR LAND FAST!** Powerful 7-HP motor with friction clutch for safe operation. Cuts down timber, brush and hedge; turn blade vertically—saw logs to length. Also furnished with post hole diggers. Clutch pulley for belt work.



OTTAWA MFG. CO., 1-848 Brush Ave., Ottawa, Kans., U.S.A.

## INVENTIONS

PATENTED

**WALTER C. BOGGISS**  
Reg. Patent Attorney and Agent Canada and U.S.A.  
30 Years Experience

Protect Your Designs and Ideas

WRITE FOR BOOKLET

401 Donald Bldg.  
322 Donald St., Winnipeg



## VEGETABLES--VITALITY--VITAMINS

SOW SPENCER'S SUPERIOR SEEDS

before deciding your source of supply consult our catalog, free and postpaid. The choicest strains in vegetables and flowers.

**SPENCER'S SEED STORE**

David Spencer Ltd.

Vancouver, B.C.

# FREE

## YOURS IS READY!

### SEND TODAY



## 1948 SEED AND NURSERY BOOK

TO GROW THE BEST PLANT THE BEST

Send today for your free copy of our 1948 Seed and Nursery Book. Bigger than ever. Describes countless varieties of the newest and best Vegetable, Flower and Houseplant Seeds; Plants, Shrubs, Fruits, Bulbs etc. Don't fail to learn about the majestic new race of Giant Flowering Gladiolus, a colchicine development; and the new Cuthbertson Heat and Drought Resistant Sweet Peas. Early planning is the secret of gardening success. Send today.

(Those who ordered from us in 1947 will receive copy without request.)

29W

**DOMINION SEED HOUSE**  
GEORGETOWN, ONT.

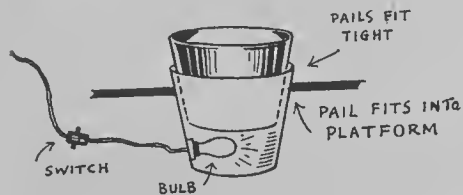


## January Shop Chores

Make them now if they meet your needs

### Warm Water for Chickens

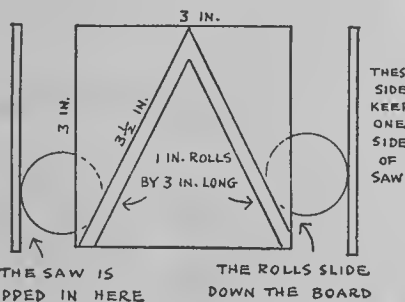
**T**O take the chill off water for chickens in winter, where electric light is available, use two old buckets with sides flaring sufficiently so that one will go about half-way into the other. Mount a socket and light bulb in the side of



one bucket about two inches from the bottom, using a 50-watt bulb. Connect by a switch to convenient electric wires so that the current can be turned off in summer, or when not needed. For use, a platform about 18 inches high is constructed, with a round hole into which the bottom bucket is firmly fixed and remains so. The top bucket can be removed for cleaning or filling.—Albert Loisch.

### Handy Saw Holder

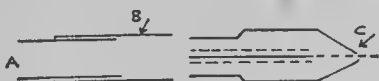
**A** HANDY and easily made saw-holder can be constructed with: 1. A piece of  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch wood, four by seven inches; 2. A triangular piece of similar wood three inches at the base and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches at the sides; 3. One piece three inches square; 4. Two pieces one inch square by three inches long; 5. Two short pieces of one inch broom handle about one inch long. To assemble the saw holder place the triangular piece in the centre of the largest piece, with the



piece three inches square directly over it as shown in the diagram. Fasten both pieces firmly to the larger piece, with wood screws. Next, fasten the one-inch strips to the larger piece approximately  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an inch away from and parallel to the three-inch square. Cut pieces of broom handle to fit smoothly and easily behind the piece three inches square, so that they will roll up and down readily. To hang the saw, insert it from the bottom, pushing upward against the roller, then when lowered it will be caught between the roller and the one-inch strip and held. The gadget will hold two saws, one on each side.—C. J. Wiebe, Plum Coulee, Man.

### Adapter for Grease Gun

**F**OR a number of years, I have used an adapter for a grease gun, which I made for machinery not equipped with grease nipples. Required are: A short piece of pipe, one inch long, threaded inside to fit the end of the pipe of the grease gun after the end of the nozzle is removed; a second short pipe,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, to fit snugly part way over the first piece (see illustration); and a piece of fine-grained hardwood two inches long and about  $\frac{5}{8}$ ths of an inch in diameter. To make, drill part way

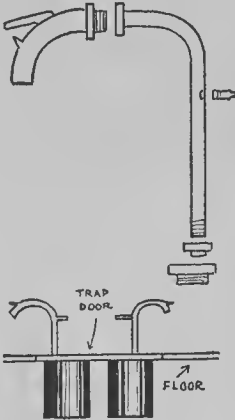


through the centre of the hardwood piece, lengthwise, with a three-sixteenths inch drill, using a small awl to drill through the remaining distance. Next, taper the wood at the small-hole end,  $\frac{1}{8}$ th of an inch at the point, making the small tapered end as nearly round as possible to get a proper seal.

Fit the other end of the wooden piece tightly into the  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch pipe, then fit the two pieces of pipe together and screw onto the grease gun. Operate the adapter by placing the tapered wooden point into the oil hole and applying some pressure, then grease as with regular grease gun. Some oil holes may be irregular and may need trueing up with a drill the same size as the hole. Two or three of these adapters are easily made, and when one becomes defective, only the wooden portion need be replaced.—M. E. Poth, Earl Grey, Sask.

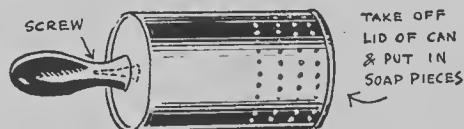
### To Store Fuel Under Floors

**F**UEL oil, anti-freeze, gasoline and other similar materials can be stored under garage or service station floors by fitting a half or three-quarter inch pipe to a fuel barrel by the use of a reducer coupling. Any length of pipe necessary can be used, and when properly bent and threaded, will take a regular lever-type barrel nozzle. Below the curve of the pipe, solder or braise a metal valve stem. Use a trap door or removable planking for the floor above the barrels. To operate, fill the barrels and put a few pounds of air through the valve cap either with an air hose or with a hand pump. To use, place a measuring can under the spout and pull the lever.—Elmer Schwark.



### Soap Saver

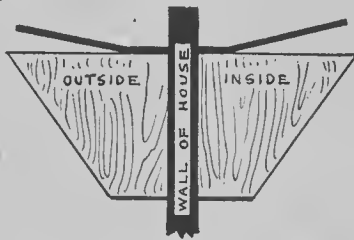
**S**MALL bits of soap are a nuisance when the cake is nearly all gone. These can be saved and used up completely by making the handy little gadget shown herewith. Take a small tin can with the cover on it, attaching a wooden handle to the bottom of the



can and punching four or five rows of holes around the can at the top end. If the small pieces of soap are placed inside the can as they accumulate, all the soap can be used up by swishing the can through the dishpan or tub full of water, creating heavy suds and saving soap that would otherwise be lost.—E. W. Moses, Jr.

### Outdoor-Filled Woodbox

**H**ERE'S an idea for a handy woodbox to be filled from outside. It saves many feet tracking dirt into the house and is built into the outer wall so that the inside top of the box can be used as a kitchen side table. The outer lid or top if made on a slant, will run off



the rain (the drawing shows a level top outside, but this can be altered as desired). Both tops are hinged to a board running lengthwise across the top centre of the box. This type of woodbox is handy in a small kitchen because it takes up very little floor space. It can be made of any size desired, either as to length or width.—M. O. Schab, Calder, Sask.

# SAVE More Moisture PROTECT Your Soil



## The Right Way to Use the One-Way

**NOT TOO FAST.** Authorities agree that 3 to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles an hour, depending on soil, moisture, and disk angle, is the right speed for the one-way disk plow. Top limit is 4 miles an hour. Above that, the protective stubble left by the combine is thrown loose on the surface, worthless to stand guard against the wind. In addition, high speeds may break down soil structure, pulverizing it too much, inviting soil blowing.

**NOT TOO DEEP.** To store every possible inch of moisture in prairie soils, avoid deep tillage. Operate the one-way disk plow only deep enough to cut clear across between the disks for a complete "kill" of weed growth. Working beyond this depth, with any kind of tillage implement, whether disk or blade, only increases loss of moisture through evaporation. With the one-way, shallow tillage also prevents burying of the protective stubble.

**NOT TOO OFTEN.** Unless stubble is very heavy, use the one-way only once in summer fallowing. For additional weed control, use blade type implements, such as the duckfoot cultivator or the mounted tool bar with wide sweeps.

Case one-way disk plows have accurate adjustments for positive control of depth, also for angle of cut, to get just the right amount of turn and cover in varying conditions. Hitch is easily adjusted to fit any tractor. Sizes, disk spacing and diameters to suit your needs. See your Case dealer or write for folder on one-way plows and other tillage implements, also for latest tractor catalog. Mention size of tractor or implement you need. J. I. Case Co., Calgary, Edmonton, Regina, Saskatoon, Winnipeg, Toronto.



# CASE

## STEWART'S R.O.P. Sired CHICKS AN INVESTMENT FOR MORE PROFITS

R.O.P. Sired Chicks are the highest Government grade produced in commercial quantities.

Stewart chicks are 100% R.O.P. sired. They are produced from some of the finest Pullorum tested flocks from Alberta and B.C., headed by R.O.P. males from trap-nested hens with records from 200 to 300 eggs per year. Chicks that LIVE—GROW—LAY—PAY.

R.O.P. Sired	Not Sexed	Pullets	
	100	50	100
White Leghorns	16.00	8.50	32.00 16.50
Barred Rocks	18.00	9.50	30.00 15.50
New Hampshires	18.00	9.50	30.00 15.50
R.I. Reds	18.00	9.50	30.00 15.50
White Ply. Rocks	18.00	9.50	30.00 15.50
W. Leghorn Cockerels, per 100			3.00
B. Rock, New Hamp., R.I. Red and White			
Rock Cockerels, per 100			9.00
Brooders for immediate delivery.			
Buckeye Oil Brooders			23.75
Monarch Coal Brooders			18.75

Write today for large illustrated catalog with prices. 10% deposit now will book your order and give you preference of delivery date.

### STEWART ELECTRIC HATCHERIES

602C 12th Ave. W.

CALGARY, ALTA.

### WHAT TO EXPECT IN 1948

Will Egg prices go higher or lower? What is the feed outlook? Is the high consumption of eggs likely to continue? Will chicks bought this Spring show a profit? Conditions are shaping up for what looks like an unusual opportunity for Poultrymen in 1948. The opportunity lies in the likelihood of an unusual good Egg Market in the last half of the year. The old adage "to plant potatoes when others are disgusted with potato business" applies to Poultry too. It will pay you to start your usual number of chicks this Spring and start them early. Free catalog. Also older pullets.

**Tweddle Chick Hatcheries Ltd.**  
Fergus, Ontario

### PRINGLE QUALITY CHICKS FOR 1948

R.O.P. Sired and Approved

Quality in Baby Chicks and the resulting high egg production were never so important as this season. Poultrymen and farmers look to Pringle's consistent record for careful selection of breeding stock as their best guarantee. Pick your date for '48 and order now for priority in delivery. Write for the 1948 Pringle Catalog and Flock Record Book.

**Pringle Electric Hatcheries**  
Calgary—Edmonton—Chilliwack, B.C.

### 1948 TAYLOR-MADE CHICKS

**Lead the Field** **Raise More Chicks**  
Black Minorcas; Buff Orpingtons; Wyandottes; White Leghorns; Barred Rocks; Light Sussex; New Hampshires; White Rocks; R.I. Reds. Pullet Chicks from above Breeds. Send \$5.00 deposit. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed.

GOLDEN-WEST OIL BROODER, 500 size—\$20.95  
Free Circular. Order Now for Spring.

**ALEX TAYLOR HATCHERY**  
362 Furby Street Winnipeg, Man.



### BRITISH COLUMBIA CHICKS

Order your 1948 Chicks from a member of this Association and get them from Canada's premier poultry breeding Province.

R.O.P. Sired and Hatchery Approved chicks of the following breeds can be obtained in any quantities if ordered early.

S.C. White Leghorns, New Hampshires, Barred Rocks, R.I. Reds, White Rocks, Light Sussex, Australorps, and several cross breeds.

Early hatched chicks!  
B.C. Chicks!  
Early.

Watch for this Emblem  
**B.C. BABY CHICK CO-OP. ASS'N**

## POULTRY

Conducted by Prof. W. J. RAE, University of Saskatchewan



New visual chick incubator invented by a Huntington, N.Y., hatchery operator.

### Conditioning Turkey Breeding Stock

**T**URKEY breeding stock should be conditioned for the laying season in order to have them lay eggs when they are needed for incubation. This conditioning period should start at least one month before you expect the first eggs. Up to this time the birds have been wintered on a maintenance diet of grain and little chop, which will not give the birds any desire to lay until they start getting natural feeds in the spring, and means that the eggs will be too late to hatch early poults. If eggs are needed by March 1 then start preparing the hens before February 1. This is done by feeding a turkey breeding mash, supplemented by a small amount of whole grain and alfalfa hay.

The turkey breeder mash contains such feeds as meat meal, fishmeal, milk powder, bonemeal, manganese, dried grass, and fish oil, all of which are essential to good production and reproduction. In addition to feeding a proper diet the birds should have a 14-hour day, which necessitates the use of artificial lights. It is desirable to give the male birds light two weeks sooner than the females, otherwise poor fertility may be expected.

### High Egg Quality

**I**N the selection of breeding stock the quality of the egg needs to be considered carefully. All too often the number of eggs laid rather than the quality of eggs is given the main preference in selection.

Egg quality is an inherited trait which is transmitted from parents to progeny. The R.O.P. breeders have a responsibility in this connection, since they are the folks doing the trapnesting and progeny test work necessary to identify families possessing desirable characteristics. The owner of an average farm flock or Approved Flock will have little opportunity to make a selection for this quality, except by candling the eggs before incubation and setting only eggs which candle out as A grade. The most practical program to follow would be to purchase R.O.P. males from breeders who are doing this kind of selection. The pen-pedigreed male is not nearly as valuable from this standpoint as an individually pedigreed male. The individual pedigree is the only means of identifying the good families accurately. R.O.P. breeders may be able to help with this problem.

### Inbreeding

Inbreeding is the mating of related individuals, such as brother and

sister, cousins, uncles and aunts. The purpose of such a practice is to fix some desirable character or quality. It is one of the useful tools of the breeder who is following out a program of trapnesting and progeny testing. Without it progress would be very slow. Present-day breeders are working on a breeding program which involves the propagation of several inbred families. These families are crossed at appropriate times to try and obtain hybrid vigor, which has shown up so markedly in the inbreeding of corn. Indiscriminate inbreeding is dangerous, because the poor as well as the good qualities can be intensified. Continued close inbreeding without proper selection may result in lowered fertility, increased mortality, and poor production. Inbreeding is like a high-powered motor car; when properly used it is an excellent servant, but in the hands of the ignorant and careless it becomes a source of danger.

### Sinusitis

**T**HIS is a disease which is sometimes called "swell-head" and results in a swelling of the sinuses. These cavities in the head of the bird become filled with a watery substance which turns later into a more or less hardened mass. Exposure and poorly ventilated pens are predisposing causes. Lack of green feed or vitamin A in the diet aggravate the condition. It is a disease commonly affecting turkeys especially if they associate with the chicken hens.

Treatment consists of removing the cause if possible. Medicinal treatment is only successful if applied in the early stages of the disease. The first step is to remove the watery accumulation from the swelling. This is done by inserting a No. 15 needle of a 5-c.c. hypodermic syringe through the skin into the swollen part. By withdrawing the plunger of the syringe the fluid can be removed. Without removing the needle, attach another syringe containing either a five per cent solution of silver nitrate or 15 per cent solution of argyrol. Inject one c.c. of either of these solutions into the cavity. This will cause a further swelling, but it will disappear in three or four days after treatment. A full recovery of the bird may be expected in seven or ten days. If the swelling contains a hard substance this may have to be removed by cutting the skin with a sharp knife followed by the removal of the hard substance by finger pressure. The cavity can be then packed with a cotton plug previously soaked in silver nitrate or argyrol.



PRAIRIE QUALITY  
CHICKS

**ORDER NOW!**  
**FOR MARCH AND EARLY**  
**APRIL DELIVERY**

**FREE**—Write today for an illustrated folder, giving you a program for Brooding and Growing Chicks. Also a Price List of Prairie Quality Chicks.

W. H. McLELLAN, Manager

PRAIRIE *Electric*  
HATCHERIES

CORNER ALBERT & DEWDNEY REGINA SASK



**ORDER NOW**

**FOR 1948**

Early chicks are needed to hold our British Egg contracts in the future.

**COLES HATCHERY** can supply R.O.P. Sired and approved:

White Leghorns, New Hampshires, Rhode Island Reds, Leghorn-Hampshire Cross, Black Australorp, Light Sussex.

**ORDER NOW FROM COLES**  
Courteous Service. Quality Chicks.  
Catalogs on request.

**L. S. COLES HATCHERY**  
Box 188 Cloverdale, B.C.



There are more Bolivar Chicks sold than any strain in B.C.

### THERE MUST BE A REASON

They are 100% R.O.P. Sired, which means all chicks produced at our plant are sired by R.O.P. Approved males bred from certified hens with official records averaging well over 225 eggs per year. There is no better way to offset present high feed prices than raise high producing stock.

36 years at your service—Since 1912

Illustrated folder and prices on request.

**BOLIVAR HATCHERIES LTD.**

R.R. No. 4 New Westminster, B.C.

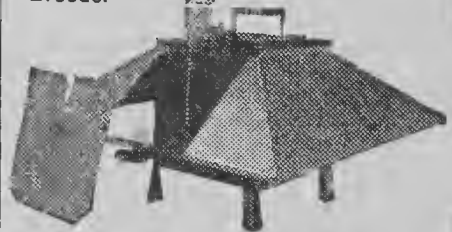
R.O.P. Breeding Farm and Hatchery operated under Government supervision.



### Dependable Heat Protection FOR YOUR CHICKS OR POULTS

Jamesway  
Wood  
Brooder

Burns Dry Wood,  
Green Wood or  
Souris Coal.



A Stove for all heating purposes.  
Oil, Wood or Electric Brooders are better made for Canadian conditions. Ask your dealer or write  
**BOLE FEEDS** St. Boniface, Man.

### FREE FOR INVENTORS

Everyone with a good idea should promptly secure the Illustrated Booklet "Fortunes from Inventions," and the handsome form "Record of your Invention." Get them today—Free—from W. Irwin Hackett, 53 Queen Street, Ottawa.



# AMAZINGLY EASY CHEAP WAY of RAISING CHICKS!

**FREE!**  
WRITE A CARD  
TODAY FOR  
INFORMATION

**NO** GETTING UP  
AT NIGHT...  
COAL OR ASHES  
NO BIG FUEL BILLS  
NO MORE OLD-FASHIONED  
DRUGGERY...

**ON**  
**SMITH'S**  
**MOTHER NATURE**  
**OVER 200,000**  
**IN USE**

**BROODER**  
**\$4.75**  
PREPAID for  
Plans & Heater

Bigger, Better Chicks  
in Less Time...  
At Less Cost...The Smith "Mother Nature" Way...

Pat. & Trade Mark Reg. in Canada

**LOWER COST, LESS WORK RAIS-  
ING CHICKS in This AMAZING  
BROODING SYSTEM**

Instead of buying a \$60 brooder house and a \$10 brooder, you can now get Smith's Mother Nature Brooding System, which is a brooder house and brooder all in one! All you pay for everything furnished is \$4.75.

**Each Unit Broods Up to 150 Chicks**

Each unit broods successfully up to 150 chicks 6 to 8 weeks on as little as one gallon a week of kerosene. You can brood as many chicks as you desire by having more than one unit.

**Easy to Clean—Safe—Sanitary**

It's the lowest cost system we know of! No getting up at nights to see if chicks are warm! Safe! Sanitary—no more crowding and piling up.

Built at home quickly, easily from simple plans any 15-year-old boy can understand, using scrap lumber, old packing cases, or new lumber if desired. Plans and heating system furnished for just \$4.75 postpaid. Investigate this astonishing invention now—before your chicks arrive!

**We ship prepaid and handle all customs details.**

**WRITE TODAY For Full Information**  
**Postcard Will Do**

**J. A. SMITH CO.**

Box 1101A, 2214 Dolman Street, St. Louis 4, Mo., U.S.A.

## The Most Important World Commodity Is Food

A hen is still about the best manufacturer of food. Food is the thin line that is holding civilization together and is the most important factor in running world politics. Even though Poultry feed is high in price, raise the usual number of chicks in 1948. The profits are bound to be there for an industry that stands near the top as a producer of the world's most important commodity. Stay in the Poultry Business when the in and out is getting out. Send for free catalog and 1948 price list. Also laying pullets.

**Top Notch Chick Sales**  
Guelph, Ontario.

**PRICED RIGHT—  
AVAILABLE NOW!**

Flock proven Bradcliff Sholl Producer 95% calcium carbonate, makes harder, finer textured egg shells. Supplies the vital mineral-feed balance, necessary for higher hatchability, better health, rapid growth!

**PRODUCERS OF SOLUBLE AND  
INSOLUBLE GRITS**

**BRADCLIFF**  
**POULTRY PRODUCTS**  
TORONTO

## A WORRIED FARM CONFERENCE

Continued from page 5

conference could do very little except talk. As J. H. Wesson of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool stated, the voluminous reports which had been presented had very little in them to dispel the confusion in the minds of farmers; while W. J. Parker, of Manitoba Pool Elevators, saw the idealism of war being lost and the Canadian farmer now uncertain as to whether he would continue to service a sterling market (Britain), or whether he must service a dollar market (United States). Whatever decision must be made, it should be arrived at as quickly as possible on the basis of fact, and the farmer advised.

**H. H. HANNAM**, President of the Federation, put his organization squarely behind a stabilization program for agriculture. These are his words:

"On this issue there is no question about where the Federation of Agriculture stands. Ever since the Federation was organized 12 years ago, we have repeatedly pressed for stabilization features of different kinds and different degrees. We have advocated order and organization in our production and marketing programs. We have repeatedly asked for federal marketing legislation in order to complement marketing legislation in the various provinces, so that we might carry our orderly marketing under producer direction into the inter-provincial and export fields. We have given our support to long-term contracts even though there are factors which limit their success. These contracts have given us a stability and security which would not be possible otherwise. In the international field we have supported international commodity agreements. If these could be signed on staple products, they would provide a stability which it would not be necessary to try to obtain through sale contracts."

Well, it was nearly two weeks after the conference had ended before Canadian farmers could relax somewhat and know that the contracts had been renewed with as much firmness as was possible under the circumstances. To achieve this, however, required discussions between Ottawa and London at top Cabinet levels, and an understanding that the financial arrangements will be reviewed at the end of three months. The quantities, it is understood, will be somewhat lower than for previous contracts, and prices have been revised upward so as to achieve what is said to be a reasonable balance between wheat and seed grain on the one hand, and livestock prices and feed costs on the other. For what it may be worth to the peace of mind of Canadian farmers, and to the soundness and balance of the Canadian farm economy, the government farm price stabilization policy has been saved from a breakdown, for the time being.

**NOTWITHSTANDING** the disappointment and confusion which had arisen over the British food contract difficulties, it was still possible for those who were dissatisfied over the removal of ceilings on coarse grains and the increased cost of feed, to give vent to their feelings. Delegates were not unanimous as to what should have been done about the ceilings on coarse grains. Those who were most concerned about the price of feed favored the restoration of ceilings in order that costs could be kept down to a reasonable level. Others, particularly Mr. Wesson, believed the ceilings should have been raised without completely removing them. This argument was based on what was believed to be a desirable balance between returns per

# NEW

## roost paint for poultry lice



**T**HERE are six reasons why this new Dr. Hess product is superior to even the better grades of old-style roost paints: 1. Single application effective. 2. Has longer life. 3. Gives residual action. 4. Spreads quickly. 5. Works with less irritation. 6. Stable at high temperature.

And it costs only half as much.

We appropriately call our new product SIX. That's an easy one to remember and it'll help you remember, too, that it has six advantages.

SIX comes in a handy, spout-type can, making application to roosts easy. SIX vaporizes while the birds are roosting and kills lice. SIX is also very effective as a spray for killing mites.

Buy SIX. Try SIX. Remember its economy. (\$1.75 for 500-bird size.) Remember it's more efficient than nicotine louse killers. Remember, like all Dr. Hess products, it's research-tested and made under laboratory control. And get SIX—now—from your Dr. Hess dealer. Hess & Clark, Ltd., London, Ontario.



**ANIMAL HEALTH**—the control of internal and external parasites and diseases—is the full-time job of Dr. Hess research.

## R.O.P. SIRED

W. Leghorns. B. Rocks. R. I. Reds

**APPROVED**

New Hampshires and  
Leghorn-Hamps. crosses

## Order Chicks Early

Write for our Annual Catalog and  
1948 Price List.

**J. H. MUFFORD & SONS**

Box G

Millner, B.C.

"The Firm of Over 40 Years Standing"



## CHICKS

Day-old and started, for prompt shipment. Write for list. And we suggest you get the chick question for 1948 settled by ordering Bray chicks now for delivery in 1948. Contact nearest agent, or direct,

**BRAY HATCHERY**

146 John St. N.

Hamilton, Ont.

Make money raising fur and trapping. Our books on mink, muskrat, fox, rabbit raising, also trapping teach you how. 16-page booklet FREE.  
**FUR TRADE JOURNAL**  
588 Mt. Pleasant Rd. Toronto, Ontario



## THE CHICKS WHICH GIVE RESULTS

**AGAIN!**

Early chicks are needed to supply fall and winter eggs for the British Market.

Place your order NOW and insure delivery of

**"THE CHICKS WHICH GIVE RESULTS"**

or, the date you require them. A number of popular breeds and cross breeds available.

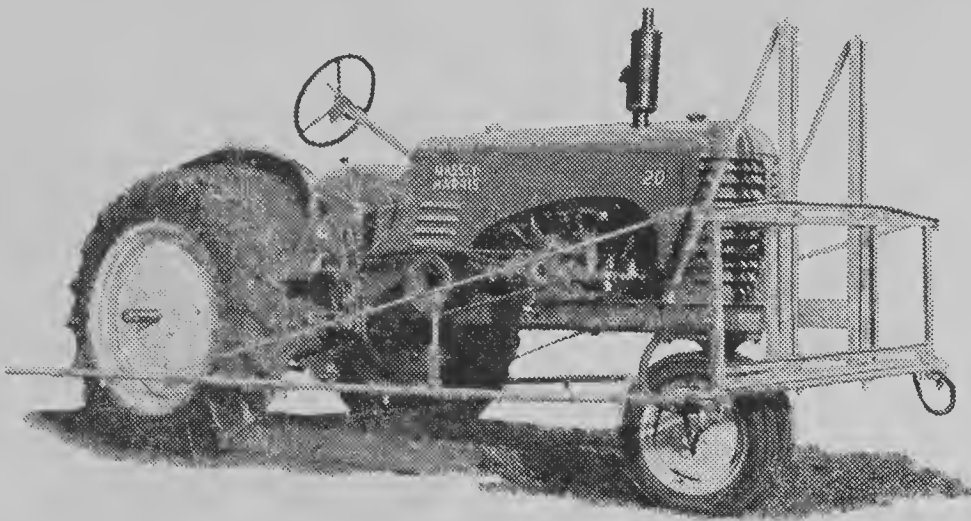
Write for Price List.

**RUMP & SENDALL LTD.**  
Box G, Langley Prairie, B.C.  
Okanagan Branch: Vernon, B.C.



**Rump & Sendall**  
LANGLEY PRAIRIE B.C.

## Own your own



# Green Cross\* FIELD SPRAYER

THE man who owns one of the new Green Cross Field Sprayers gets his crops sprayed at the proper time... an important factor in modern, 2,4-D weed control. Application too late or too early can result in poor weed-kill and possible damage to crops. Be sure you make the most of modern weed control methods. Because, with weeds eliminated, you reap larger harvests of premium grain. Own your own Green Cross Field Sprayer. Check these features:

1. Bolts right onto tractor frame.
2. Pump powered direct from tractor pulley or power take-off.
3. Light aluminum booms, non-corrosive, braced rigid to prevent whipping.
4. Boom height adjustable from 15" to 4'.
5. Control valve assures constant pressure.
6. Low-gallage, flat, Atomizing Nozzles.
7. Light, sturdy construction, low in cost.
8. The ideal machine for application of

## GREEN CROSS AGRICULTURAL

# WEED-NO-MORE

(The Quick-Penetrating ESTER of 2,4-D)

Kills more weeds, more effectively at low cost.  
See your local agent or mail coupon for illustrated descriptive folder.

\*Reg'd. trade-mark

## GREEN CROSS INSECTICIDES

Sutherland Ave. at Euclid St., Winnipeg, Manitoba

I'm interested in the Green Cross Field Sprayer. Please send me, without obligation, information folder and name of my nearest agent.

Name.....

Address.....

acre from wheat and coarse grains, particularly barley.

R. S. Law, representing United Grain Growers Limited, took a somewhat different view. He thought that price decontrol having been adopted by the government and ceilings removed from wages, as well as from most goods and commodities, the removal of price ceilings from oats and barley became inevitable. He thought it would have been unjust to producers to continue ceilings on oats and barley and to force them alone, of all producers in Canada, to carry a burden either for subsidizing

(Continued on next page)

## SLIMMING THE BACON HOG

Continued from page 7

had a measured pork chop of 4.3 square inches. Their carcasses scored 75 per cent by the Advanced Registry scoring plan. Other pigs starting on wheat but finishing on the wheat-alfalfa mixture showed 4.6 square inches in pork chop and had a carcass score of 75 per cent.

Our feeding plan, therefore, would call for the use during the "growing period" of a highly digestible (low fibre) ration to be full fed, as distinct from the often-followed practice of using a lighter, bulkier growing ration (such as oats and including pasture) to "let the pig stretch."

FROM the examination of records of hundreds of hogs, we have become convinced that rate of gain according to age or size of pig is an exceedingly useful guide as to what sort of a carcass a pig will cut out. In general, the best carcasses are cut from pigs that have gained rapidly from birth to about 100 pounds, and from then on have not exceeded a gain of about 1.25 pounds per day. This means 80 days to bring a pig from 100 pounds to market weight of 200 pounds. If we assume a total feeding period of 125 days (under our scheme) the pig should be at the 100-pound mark at about 108 days from birth or in 52 days after weaning. To get there he must gain an average of 0.9 pounds per day from birth. Or with a weaning weight of 35 pounds, he must average 1.25 pounds per day from weaning to 100 pounds. These gains are typical of pigs on this system of feeding in our herd. It means a pig ready for market at an age of six and one-half months.

Regardless of early gains, as pigs, after they reach 100 pounds, gain at rates above 1.25 pounds per day, carcass damage from overfatness becomes increasingly evident. With slow, early gains, rapid later gains accentuate the carcass damage because there is also a lack of lean development.

If rate of gain on the pig turns out to be a practical index of subsequent carcass quality, then the feeder's problem is to find a ration and feeding practice which will produce the desired rate of gain. Consequently, we should regard the particular rations used in these trials as examples only. Space does not permit the question of the economy of the scheme to be discussed in this review, except to state that in terms of feed efficiency for producing gains it has been satisfactory.

It seems evident, however, that a sharp improvement in the excellence of Canadian Wiltshire sides can be effected through intelligent feed selection and feeding practice. Full details of such a regimen cannot yet be given, but enough is already known to indicate the possibilities and to point the way for further research.

\* \* \*

(Dr. Crampton is Professor of Nutrition at Macdonald College, Quebec).

## IODINE

Protection for livestock against goiter and related troubles

Iodine is a NECESSITY in the nutrition of farm animals.

If it is lacking, goiter may result. The chief loss from Iodine deficiency comes from interference in reproductive processes, and the birth of weak, deformed offspring which may die.

So don't take any chances. The feed you buy probably does contain Iodine. But don't guess—ask your dealer—MAKE SURE!

### Iodine

Educational Bureau, Inc.

120 Broadway, New York 5, N. Y.  
221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago 1, Ill.



## CATTLE BREEDERS SUPPLIES

Bull Rings & Punchers, Labels, Tags, Tattoos, Horn Trainers, Leaders, Milk Scales, etc., etc.

Also Poultry Leg and Wing Bands and other Specialties

Write for Free Catalogue

KETCHUM MFG. CO. LTD.  
Dept. G Box 388 Ottawa, Ont.

3

## TIRES

We are overstocked in good used Trade-In Tires with high treads—all guaranteed to be in excellent shape. Special price on 600x16—\$4.00.

ALL OTHER SIZES—\$4.50

BIG SAVINGS ON NEW TIRES AND TUBES

Guaranteed for one year

30x3 1/2	\$ 8.25	Tube	\$ 1.25
450x21	9.95	Tube	1.90
500x19	10.50	Tube	2.25
500x20	10.75	Tube	2.35
525x18	12.50	Tube	2.65
550x17	14.00	Tube	2.65
600x16	14.25	Tube	2.50
650x16	17.50	Tube	3.25
32x1 700x20	43.75	Tube	4.75
750x40-34x7	54.00	Tube	6.50
825x20	62.50	Tube	7.75

Also a full line of retreads. All orders shipped C.O.D.

Dealers wanted.

BEACON TIRE

Cor. Queen and York Sts. Hamilton 2 Ontario

## Bleeding Gums—Foul Breath

May result in Trench Mouth or Pyorrhea. LACTIS-ORA is a complete treatment. At your druggist's or send \$1.00 to

Renaud Laboratories  
Calgary, Alberta

# Fight Colds WITH GROVE'S

A formula that millions depend on will help you, too, to get quick relief from distressing cold miseries. Try Grove's Cold Tablets today. In many cases they relieve colds overnight.

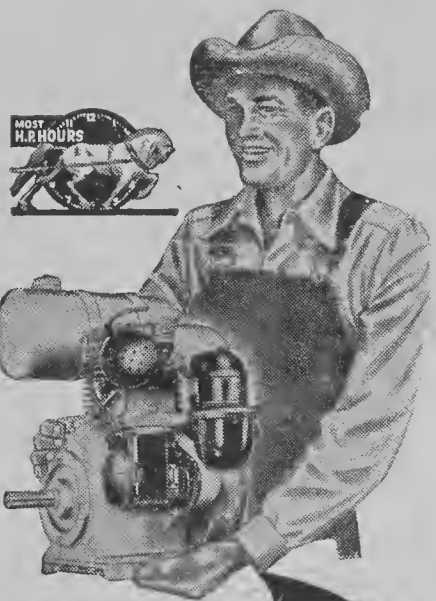
Look for the signature on the white box

AS

E. W. Grove

GROVE'S COLD TABLETS





Get one of these  
2 to 4 Hp.  
**WISCONSIN**  
*Air-Cooled*  
**ENGINES** for your  
**Farm Power Chores**

There are plenty of jobs around the farm or dairy where a dependable, heavy-duty, all-weather Wisconsin Air-Cooled Engine comes in handy. One of the most popular chores for this husky, chunky engine is *pumping water* . . . because this engine is always ready to go, in any weather, at any time of the year. The high tension weather-sealed magneto is equipped with an *impulse coupling* which guarantees a fat, hot spark for quick easy starting. And being air-cooled, you never have to worry about freeze-ups in cold weather, or dry-ups in hot weather.

Other features of these 4-cycle, single cylinder engines include: concentric float feed carburetor for efficient, economical operation; Timken tapered roller bearings at BOTH ends of the drop-forged, dynamically balanced crankshaft . . . for smooth, easy running and long-life protection against bearing failure; positive lubrication by means of a pump-circulated constant level splash system (no grease or oil fittings); mirror-honed piston to reduce friction and provide the best power-seal. Net weight: Model AB (2-3 Hp.) 76 lbs.; Model AK, (3-4 Hp.), 77 lbs.

And remember . . . these are the engines that deliver the "Most Horsepower Hours" of on-the-job service.

Models AB and AK are now immediately available through your local authorized Wisconsin Engine dealer. See him right away. And write us for circular illustrating and describing the full line of Wisconsin Air-Cooled Engines, single and 4-cylinder types, 2 to 30 Hp. Address Dept. CG-1.



**WISCONSIN MOTOR CORP.**  
World's Largest Builders of Heavy-Duty  
Air-Cooled Engines  
MILWAUKEE 14, WISCONSIN

the livestock industry, or for keeping down living costs, which, to whatever extent necessary, should be at the general cost of the people of Canada. The delay in removing controls had resulted in unfairness to many producers.

Eastern representatives were most interested in a supply of feed grains at stable prices, and like many others at the conference, were in favor of having all coarse grains, as well as wheat, marketed by the Canadian Wheat Board. Such action, it is understood, is now under consideration by the Dominion government; but it was clear from the discussion that western producers and eastern purchasers of coarse grains were not anticipating the same results from such action. Whereas western producers might reasonably hope that the Wheat Board would endeavor to obtain highest practicable returns from the sale of oats and barley, eastern feeders seemed to feel that they would obtain feed grains more cheaply through a government board than from the open market.

IN previous years the conference has always established objectives for each major crop or important farm product, to be achieved, if possible, in the coming year. This year is no exception, but conditions are quite different. For crops generally, there is very little if any difference from last year with regard to the market outlook. Demand for wheat, feed grains, other feed crops and oil bearing crops is still strong. It was therefore concluded that all of the crop objectives outlined for 1947 could apply equally well for 1948. The demand situation with respect to livestock and livestock products is also pretty much the same as it was a year ago, and over-all demand in all cases remains strong. It was the opinion of the Minister and concurred in by the conference, that with these products also the objectives set last year might remain unchanged. At the same time it was recognized that livestock marketings, particularly in hogs, were almost bound to be considerably lower than in 1947. Meat production generally is expected to decline about six per cent below 1947, which would result in cutting the supply available for export almost in half, since domestic consumption is expected to remain around 1½ billion pounds. The over-all dairy picture remains pretty much as it was a year ago, and the egg contract with Britain runs until January 31, 1949. It is expected, however, that the supply of poultry meat available for export will be 22 million pounds which compares with only nine million pounds average for the years 1943-1945, and only two million pounds last year. Generally speaking, these declines and surpluses of livestock products are the result of a gradual lessening of feed supplies.

It was on this theme that the sixth Dominion-Provincial Agricultural Conference closed during the first week of December. Notwithstanding the fact that it was the strangest, most unsatisfactory and most disturbing conference of its kind yet held, it may ultimately prove to have been one of the most useful. Canadian agriculture has enjoyed a period of relative prosperity for at least five years. There has been a sellers' market made up of needy people who would pay anything for our food products as long as their supply of money lasted. The year 1947 may prove to be the turning point from war and a short two-year post-war period, to more normal conditions where buyer and seller can meet under conditions that are more nearly equal for each. It is to be hoped that by the time this issue of The Country Guide reaches our readers all details with respect to the British contracts will have been clarified and announcement made not only with regard to these matters, but others also, which are now standing in abeyance, or under consideration, and which will affect Canadian farm production during 1948.

Elephant  
delivers the goods



**"ELEPHANT" Brand  
FERTILIZERS**

MANUFACTURED BY THE CONSOLIDATED MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY  
OF CANADA, LIMITED . . . FERTILIZER DIVISION . . . TRAIL, B. C.

Ask your dealer or write to sales office  
**MONTREAL • WINNIPEG • REGINA • CALGARY • VANCOUVER**

D47-1

Ready Money FOR THE GO-AHEAD FARMER



He sees  
the B of M.  
too!

Many a Canadian farmer—planning on greater production for greater profits—sees a place for the B of M in his future.

For such planning often calls for modern equipment—modern equipment calls for cash—and ready cash is available at the B of M for farm improvements needs. Let us help you with your farm financing.

**"MY BANK"**  
TO A MILLION CANADIANS  
**B of M**

**BANK OF MONTREAL**  
working with Canadians in every walk of life since 1817

SD17R

When writing to advertisers please mention The Guide



## Oh, oh—lazy inside

THAT hang-dog look plainly says here's a cow off feed, clogged, lazy inside. And she's going to cut your milk check this week. But how about the rest of the herd— isn't it reasonable to suspect they're sluggish and not making the best use of their feed?

That's exactly what our research work with Stock Tonic, a Dr. Hess product, shows. It shows a cow's feed-using efficiency can be improved. Our Stock Tonic cows never fail to produce more milk for the amount of feed consumed.

Efficiency pays dividends. Why not increase the efficiency of your herd? We believe Stock Tonic in your dairy ration will help your cows give more milk per pound of feed consumed. Stock Tonic, like all our products, is made under careful laboratory control. Get Stock Tonic from your Dr. Hess dealer. Hess & Clark, Ltd., London, Ontario.

# STOCK TONIC

a Dr. Hess product  
to help cattle use feed



ANIMAL HEALTH—the control of internal and external parasites and diseases—is the full-time job of Dr. Hess research.

● This Feature is furnished monthly  
by United Grain Growers Limited

# Monthly

## Wheat Agreement Was in Peril

A good deal of criticism of the British Wheat Agreement has been developing in western Canada during recent months. It has become apparent that the contract with Great Britain, instead of giving to producers more than otherwise would have been obtainable, may have the result of making their income from wheat much less than if the contract had not been made. Nevertheless western opinion generally appeared to be that the contract, having been entered into in good faith by Canada, would have to be honored, although there have been suggestions that the government of Canada might assume the burden, or part of the burden, of selling wheat to Great Britain at less than world prices.

Consequently it was with a good deal of surprise that westerners learned that during recent discussions of food contracts with Great Britain the suggestion was seriously put forward that the wheat contract would have to be terminated unless Great Britain should renew other contracts for the purchase of meat, dairy and poultry products. That the wheat contract actually was in danger for a while seems to be confirmed by the announcement of Prime Minister King, when he dealt with renewal of the other contracts, to the effect that the wheat contract would stand.

No official statement has been made as to the course of recent negotiations, and the only available information about the discussions on wheat is that obtainable from newspaper despatches sent out by Ottawa correspondents who seem to have been reasonably well informed. If they are correct, the British delegation, when it appeared at Ottawa, informed the Canadian government that Britain did not wish to renew the contracts for bacon, beef, cheese and eggs. Public statements by the British representatives were to the effect that Britain still needed and would like to get all possible supplies of such products. Nevertheless her exchange position was such that she could not afford to go on buying these and the people of Great Britain would simply have to go without. Newspapers added that Great Britain, having only a certain number of dollars to spend in Canada, did not wish to be bound by contract to apply these to food products except wheat, but might want to use its purchasing power to get raw materials such as aluminum, copper, lumber or similar goods.

The reaction in Canadian government circles appears to have been that if meat, dairy and poultry products were not to be sent to Great Britain, an outlet for such products would have to be obtained by removing the embargoes which now prevent shipment of such products to the United States. That would mean, it was suggested, a much higher price level in Canada for these goods than had formerly prevailed, although at the same time it would tend to solve Canada's problem of a shortage of United States dollars. Concurrently, of course, there would have been an increase in the cost of living.

All this had a relation to wheat, and the wheat contract. It was suggested to the British delegation, so the newspapers reported, that such developments, by making livestock production and the marketing of feed grains more profitable to farmers than wheat, might result in a large shift to acreage out of wheat. Such a shift might be so large as to impair Canada's ability to find 140 million bushels of wheat next year for Great Britain, even at the increased price of \$2.00 per bushel. Consequently

the Canadian government is supposed to have said that unless Britain was prepared to continue buying other feed products and thus prevent Canada from relying on the American outlet, the wheat contract would have to be terminated. Quite obviously Great Britain would not want that to happen. That would have meant that the Canadian Wheat Board would endeavor to sell the whole Canadian crop at the world price, which is concurrently well above \$3.00 per bushel, instead of reserving 140 million bushels to be sold next year to Great Britain on the basis of \$2.00 per bushel. Some correspondents at Ottawa, feeling that the Canadian government would hesitate to repudiate the wheat contract, nevertheless thought that the government would have to do something to reduce the burden the contract imposes on western farmers. One reported suggestion was that the government might provide 25 cents per bushel to be paid to the Canadian Wheat Board against every bushel of wheat sold to Great Britain under the contract. This would increase the prospective return from Participation Certificates and make farmers more willing to carry on with wheat production.

It must be stated, of course, that whatever was the course of discussions on food contracts between the governments of Canada and of Britain the negotiations were very complicated and difficult. Involved in the whole question was how food shipments to Great Britain were to be advanced and what arrangements for payment might be made.

In all events, when the discussions at length were finalized, it was announced that the wheat contract is to stand, and so also to some extent are contracts for other food products. The discussions appear to have brought clearly into view one theory of price relationship which so far has not been much discussed. That is to the effect that levels of other food prices are tied quite closely to the price of wheat. If the price of wheat in Canada remains low in relation to world prices, or more simply to prices in the United States, so also may prices of other foods. If, however, wheat prices advance, so also must prices for other foods, or if prices for other foods are allowed to rise the same must be the case with wheat prices. Unless the normal relationship is to some extent preserved there will be a tendency for the whole agricultural program in Canada to go out of balance.

Everyone appeared to take it for granted that if the food contracts with Great Britain were not renewed it would be necessary to open the American market not only for beef cattle but for many other things, and that a rise in Canadian agricultural prices and in the Canadian cost of living would inevitably occur. Some commentators see in Ottawa's insistence on maintaining the British contracts a desire to prevent such price advances.

## Australia Gets Good Wheat Price

Australia has produced a remarkably good wheat crop estimated to run from 200 to 220 million bushels, against the very poor crop of only 108 million bushels harvested in 1946.

A sale of 80 million bushels has been made by the Australian government to the government of Great Britain. The price to Australia is 17 shillings, Australian currency, f.o.b. Australian ports. This price is calculated to be the equivalent of \$2.72 per bushel. Comparison should not be made with the Canadian price of \$1.55 under the British wheat contract, which is

# COZY AS A CHAIR BY THE FIRE



Arm-chair ease plus profits and protective comforts are yours with Automatic's new 1948 aluminum Tractor Kab. Gives you more tractor working days... lightweight, sturdy, weathertight!

### 1948 Tractor Kab Features

- Complete ventilation, front, sides and rear
- Sturdy, strong, rigid windshield
- Improved full insulation
- All-weather visor
- Adaptable to almost every tractor

AUTOMATIC EQUIPMENT MFG. COMPANY  
Pender, Nebraska - U.S.A.

AUTOMATIC EQUIPMENT MFG. CO. Dept. CG4  
Pender, Nebraska, U.S.A.  
Please RUSH money-saving details on new 1948 Tractor Kab and protect me on immediate delivery.

Name.....

Address.....

I am interested also in the genuine Cattle Carrier ( ),  
Red Hed Hog Oiler ( ), Automatic Power Sprayer ( ),  
Hydraulic Dump Rake ( ), Automatic 2,4-D ( ).  
Distributed in Western Canada by W. G. McMAHON LTD.,  
92 Gomez, Winnipeg, Man.



# Commentary

the in-store price at the Head of the Lakes; it should rather be with \$1.76½ per bushel at Atlantic ports. Considering the higher freight rates from Australia to Great Britain, Australian wheat will cost the British government considerably more than \$1.00 per bushel in excess of wheat from Canada, although it will be somewhat cheaper than wheat from the United States.

Britain, of course, pays for Canadian wheat in Canadian dollars and for Australian wheat in Australian pounds. Under the present complicated international exchange structure it is much easier for Great Britain to find Australian pounds than to find Canadian dollars.

The Australian farmer will get for his wheat an initial payment roughly comparable to that paid in Canada. He will get a considerable further payment later on against participation certificates. However, he will not receive settlement in full for his 1947 crop on the basis of actually realized prices. Some part of the proceeds of sale is to be retained by the Australian government in order to support a guaranteed minimum payment in future years. Except for that provision, each Australian crop is settled for separately and there is no pooling of the proceeds of successive crops such as prevails in Canada.

Australia is expected to sell a good deal of wheat to Egypt, India, Malaya, China and other Pacific countries. Although Australian wheat has always found a fair demand in England it has never been marketed to any great extent on the continent of Europe. The soft, white Australian wheat does not mix with native European wheats to the same advantage as does wheat from Canada. The fact that Australia has had a good crop will be of special importance in India and countries bordering on the Pacific Ocean. The present scarcity of food in the world is to a considerable extent due to a lack of rice, so much so that a highly placed official was heard to remark not long ago that what is troubling the world is not so much a shortage of wheat but a shortage of rice. Burma was always the great rice exporting country of the world and deficiencies of food in India, Ceylon and Malaya have in past years been largely made up of rice shipments from Burma. Rice production has not yet recovered from the damage inflicted by war.

## More Feed Wheat Made Available

Since the wheat contract with Great Britain was made it has usually been assumed that Canada's wheat and flour commitments to Britain and other countries should be filled from wheat of the three top grades, and toughs of those grades. No. 4 wheat and lower was considered to be available for feeding purposes, and when the subsidy of 25 cents per bushel was in effect its payment was applicable to such grades. Early, however, in the current crop year the Wheat Board made it known that millers were expected to make use of No. 4 wheat for both domestic and export milling. It was evidently assumed that Canada would not be able to meet the requirements of the British wheat contract and certain other export commitments except by the use of No. 4 wheat.

Within the past few weeks, however, the Canadian Wheat Board has been releasing No. 4 and lower grades of wheat for sale as feed in Canada. When that occurred it lessened, to some limited extent, the domestic demand for oats and barley.

It has not been easy for the Wheat Board or for government statisticians to calculate exactly the quantity of either wheat or coarse grains which might be coming to market. It is always uncertain how much of their grain western farmers will choose to market and how much will either be fed on the farms or kept for feed reserves. Before the recent advance in prices of oats and barley western farmers were accustomed to plan the use of these grains for feed on their own farms and the feeding of comparatively little wheat. When, however, barley reaches a certain price level some farmers may prefer to sell it and to feed wheat as an alternative. Similarly there is a certain price relationship between feed wheat and barley which will cause eastern farmers to feed more of the former and less of the latter.

## No Object in Holding Wheat

Judging from a public statement recently made by the Hon. James Gardiner, Minister of Agriculture for Canada, the government fears that some farmers may have been led into a mistaken idea that it would pay to hold over 1947 wheat to be delivered during the following crop year. The new export price of \$2.00 per bushel, as against the present level of \$1.55 for wheat supplied to Great Britain, will become effective on August 1st next. That, however, will not mean that a farmer delivering wheat after that date will receive any more than one who delivers earlier. Mr. Gardiner reminded a western audience that all proceeds of wheat sales for five consecutive crops, from 1945-1946 to 1949-1950 are being pooled, and everyone delivering wheat during that period will receive settlement on a uniform basis, no matter in what year his deliveries are made. The fact that Great Britain is to pay, in 1948, \$2.00 per bushel, will mean all told some \$63,000,000 more for western wheat producers than if the current year's price of \$1.55 had been maintained, but that additional \$63,000,000 will be spread over all wheat deliveries for five years.

As has repeatedly been announced, parliament is to be asked, when sessions resume in January, to pass an amendment to the Canadian Wheat Board Act which will enable the Wheat Board initial payment to be advanced from its present level of \$1.35 per bushel. The general expectation is that the advance will be to \$1.55 per bushel. A somewhat higher level is not impossible, especially if the government should decide to advance the domestic price of wheat. In all events, it seems certain the advance will be to at least \$1.55. That will mean that an adjusting payment of at least 20 cents per bushel will be made to western farmers on all deliveries from the crops of 1945 and 1946 and from whatever part of the 1947 crop has been delivered up to the time that the new international price basis becomes effective.

## Russia Sells Feed Grain to Great Britain

Russia is to sell to Great Britain a considerable quantity of feed grains, according to an announcement made at the beginning of December. Western farmers showed a remarkable degree of interest when that news came out and the topic was discussed at many farm meetings. Farmers were interested in both the political and the economic aspects of such a deal. Did it mean in the first place that Great Britain and Russia were finding it possible to work

Turn to page 24

Give your home **NEW,**  
**YEAR-ROUND COMFORT**



• Your home can be snug and warm in winter — up to 15 degrees cooler in summer when you insulate with Johns-Manville Rock Wool. Thousands of Canadians are enjoying the benefits of J-M Rock Wool and they all agree it's a sound investment—an investment in year-round comfort, convenience and health. And here's a really important fact—Johns-Manville Rock Wool actually pays for itself by

saving you up to 30% on fuel bills year after year! For full details see your nearest J-M dealer.

\* \* \*

**FARM IDEA BOOK**—This big 64-page book is packed with practical ideas for farmers. It tells about J-M Home Insulation and how J-M Rock Wool in farm buildings, helps to step-up milk and egg production. For your copy send 10c today to Canadian Johns-Manville, Dept. OG-1 199 Bay Street, Toronto.



B-619

**Johns-Manville**  
**BUILDING MATERIALS**

DURABESTOS ROOF SHINGLES • CEDAR-GRAIN ASBESTOS SIDING SHINGLES • ROCK WOOL INSULATION • FLEXSTONE ASPHALT SHINGLES • ASBESTOS FLEX-BOARD • ASBESTOS ROLL ROOFING

## Come And See Us At Work, Farmers

*"Let There Be Light" Between Us*

You've heard a lot of untruthful things said about The Winnipeg Grain Exchange and its Members and operations. But we should like you to come in and see us personally and discover how our Members operate for your benefit. Ask questions of the President or the Secretary, or any other Member. You will get straight answers. The more you know about The Exchange, the less likely you are to be influenced by Pool propaganda against The Exchange; and the quicker you will want to get top world prices for your wheat, instead of a controlled price far below the open market price.

"Let there be light" between you and us. We are your agents. You cannot travel from China to Peru to sell grain. Our Members do that for you, in more than sixty countries of the world.

And remember, we have no more to do with "fixing" prices for wheat, oats or barley than you have. World supply and demand governs prices. You, as a well-informed man, know this.

You and our Members are in the grain business together. You produce it—we find markets for it. Without you, we could not exist (neither could the Pools). Without us, how could you find markets?

We favour a floor price for wheat administered by the Canadian Wheat Board—but we think you should have the opportunity to get top world prices, through the open market, **NOW** to offset possible lower prices a few years from now, when world supply overtakes demand; and also to offset the losses you took in the depressed thirties. Meantime mail the coupon below for a booklet explaining the Canadian Wheat Board Act and how you are regulated and controlled by it.

To The Winnipeg Grain Exchange,  
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Please mail booklet to which you refer above.

FULL NAME .....  
(Print in Block Letters)

FULL ADDRESS .....

# MAKE SCARCE FEED GRAIN GO FURTHER!

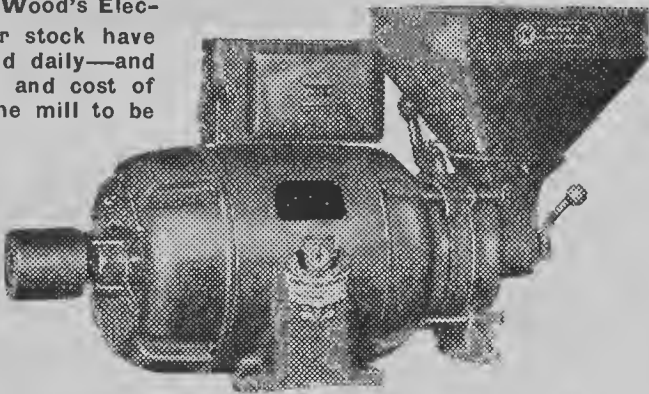
Farmers say 4 bushels of feed grain when freshly ground equal 5 in feeding value.



## AND WOOD'S GRINDER IS STILL AT THE 1939 PRICE

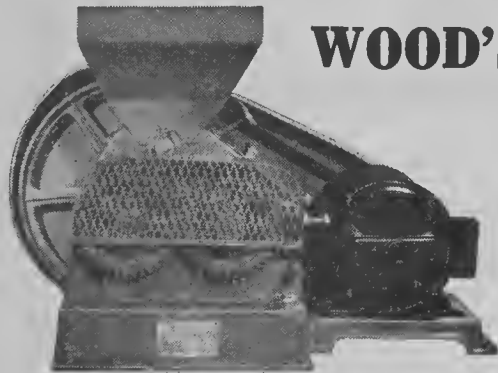
Yes, Mr. Farmer. You can save money—and make scarce feed grain go farther. For tests show that freshly ground grain does go farther and has more nutrition. With a Wood's Electric Feed Grinder your stock have their feed fresh ground daily—and you save all the work and cost of taking your grain to the mill to be chopped.

Find out now about the Wood's Feed Grinder — proven on thousands of farms for over 17 years. Grinds grain automatically while you do other chores—and the rugged 3 h.p. motor can be used to drive other equipment. Best of all, we're passing along to farmers, our savings in manufacturing costs, enabling us to still sell at the 1939 price! We can give you immediate delivery—write to us now for catalog.



## WOOD'S OAT ROLLER

Still at 1939 price too! Low in cost, it gives you the advantage of freshly rolled feed for horses, poultry, cattle, etc. Rolls feed for 1/2c to 1c per cwt. Electric drive with motor, as shown, or belt drive model for use with gas engine or separate power. Write for catalog.



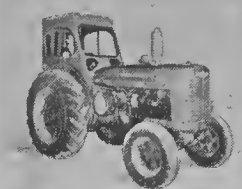
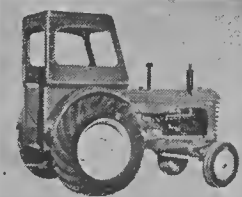
### THE WOOD'S LINE

MILKERS—MILK COOLERS—FEED GRINDERS—OAT ROLLERS  
ELECTRIC FENCERS—FARM FREEZERS—WATER HEATERS—WATER SYSTEMS  
HAY DRIERS—FARM VENTILATORS



## THE W. C. WOOD CO. LIMITED

Manufacturers of Electric Farm Equipment  
HEAD OFFICE and FACTORY - GUELPH, CANADA



### GET GREATER USE FROM YOUR TRACTOR

with a

## STANDARDIZED MACDONALD TRACTOR-CAB

Provides year-round protection from wind and weather. Ruggedly built for long life. Welded steel construction. Excellent visibility. Controlled ventilation. Operator can stand or sit. Don't work another season without tractor cab protection. Order **NOW**.

See Your Tractor Dealer or Write

**MACDONALD BROS. AIRCRAFT LIMITED**  
WINNIPEG MANITOBA

### NOW AVAILABLE FOR:

McCormick-Deering  
W6 and WD6,  
W9 and WD9;  
Farmall M;  
Massey-Harris 44-6;  
John Deere D;  
Minneapolis  
Moline U.T.S.

### "BEATTIE" Blanket Cleaner

Cleans wild oats out of tame oats and all grains. EARN MONEY: Do custom work—sell your oats as seed. Satisfaction or money refunded—\$159.50.

Write for catalog.

Sifton Products, Box 104, Sifton, Man.

### MAGNETO REPAIRS

Speedy service; expert work; genuine parts. Write for our exchange plan on new super-power Bosch magnetos. Brown and Murray Limited, 237 Fort St., Winnipeg, Man. 130 9th St., Brandon, Man.



## NEIGHBORLY NEWS

Contributed by the Elevator Agents of  
UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LIMITED

### An Interesting Event

The Silverton Local No. 241 of United Grain Growers Limited recently entertained some forty customers in the Local Hall. V. A. Broadfoot gave his report on the annual meeting in Winnipeg. W. Hadland and F. L. Dickinson of the organization department, were present, and showed pictures on scenery of the West Coast, also a film dealing with Rust Research. Mr. Dickinson gave a short address. An enjoyable evening concluding with refreshments served by the ladies.—*Silverton, Man.*

### 66th Consecutive Crop

One of the old familiar sights now passing from Western farm life is the Steam Threshing Outfit. One such outfit is still operating on the farm of John Hodgins, one mile east of Strathclair, Manitoba. The outfit belongs to his son, Bolt Hodgins. This year's is the 66th consecutive crop which Mr. Hodgins has, himself, harvested off this farm. He is now 90 years old.—*Strathclair, Man.*

### Aid to Britain

Sufficient money was collected by the committee in charge to send 150 to 180 food parcels to Britain as a wedding gift to Princess Elizabeth. Each parcel was distributed to a bona fide family and a list of donors, as well as a card for reply was enclosed, which will be received in due course.—*Saltcoats, Sask.*

### Up-To-Date Curling Rink

The new curling rink, which has been under construction for two months, has finally been completed, including the installation of lights. Curling commenced on the 15th of December with four sheets of ice. With the new heating system, insulated club rooms, and the fine view of the ice through the observation room, we now have a rink to be proud of.—*Russell, Man.*

### Passing of a Pioneer

Mr. Thomas Low, Sr., who had lived in the Beaufield district for fifty years and was a very active member of the community, recently passed away. Many will remember his poems which frequently appeared in the local press.—*Foxwarren, Man.*

### New U.G.G. Elevator Opened

The new 47,000-bushel United Grain Growers' Limited elevator, which was built to replace the one destroyed by fire on May 7th, was opened December 12th and the first load of grain to be taken was delivered by Mr. Anton Franchuk of Mundare.—*Mundare, Alta.*

### Flax Straw For Overseas

Messrs. White and King recently loaded several cars of baled flax straw for overseas shipment.—*Hartney, Man.*

### Monthly Commentary

Continued from page 23

more closely together than had formerly been the case? If so, did that mean that British policy was beginning to develop along lines different to that of the United States? Further, did it mean that Russia was once again to become a compatriot of Canada's in the grain markets of the world, as she used to be? No definite answer can be given to any of these questions and it may be that the transactions in Russian grain

### Open New Rink

Mr. M. S. Fiest officially opened Kamsack's new \$11,000 curling rink recently by throwing the first rock. Mr. Fiest is a former bank manager here, and is now manager of the Bank of Montreal at Moose Jaw. He was invited to participate in the opening in appreciation of his excellent management of the raising of funds and supervising the construction.

Mr. W. G. Blewett, only life-time member of the Kamsack Curling Club, presented Mr. Fiest with a certificate of life-time membership in the Kamsack Curling Club.—*Kamsack, Sask.*

### Farewell to Old Friends

A large crowd of friends gathered at the Homewood school recently and made presentations to Mr. and Mrs. D. T. McGill, and Mr. and Mrs. Robert McCutcheon, on the occasion of their leaving the district to reside in Carman.

Both couples came to Homewood over fifty years ago and have taken an active part in the welfare of the community.—*Homewood, Man.*

### Instal New Cleaner

The U.G.G. have just completed installing a modern cleaner in their Stettler elevator.—*Stettler, Alta.*

### More Power to Them

Messrs. Bill and Henry Fink and the latter's son, Alvin Fink, recently concluded the sale of all their horsepower machinery and the farm is now entirely mechanically operated. Both of the brothers as pioneers and the son, who will continue to operate the farm, are good friends and customers of the U.G.G.—*Forestburg, Alta.*

### Observe Diamond Wedding Anniversary

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hallum observed their diamond wedding anniversary recently. Both are natives of Shropshire, Scotland, and were married there in 1887. They have resided in the Sedgewick district throughout the past 36 years.

Mr. Hallum has been a member and secretary of the U.G.G. Local since 1916, and an elder of the United Church since 1911. He has also spent a number of years as reeve of the municipality and a member of the local school board.

### A Pioneer Passes On

With the passing of Mr. W. J. Angus Angusville lost one of the oldest pioneers of the district. Mr. Angus was born in Seaforth, Ontario, in 1864; he came to Manitoba in 1887 and homesteaded the farm he lived on until his passing. The town of Angusville was named after his family.

Mr. Angus has been a shareholder of United Grain Growers Limited ever since the Company was formed.—*Angusville, Man.*

### Modern Farm Transport

Not many communities can say they have a 'flying farmer.' Mr. Carman Ryan has a two-seater aeroplane and finds it cheaper than running a car. He is also going to use his plane next summer for spraying his crop.—*Chillon, Manitoba.*



## Motor Repairs Costly ? SAVE 50% OF MOTOR UPKEEP AND UP TO 85% ON OIL BILLS!

**Reclamo**  
THE  
SUPER FILTER  
REFINER

### Will Do That...and More

Reclamo, the original heated filter, is more than just a filter—it evaporates water and fuel dilution as well. As it leaves only pure, clean oil at all times—change it only seasonably for proper weight—the reduced wear on tractor, truck and car motors is reflected in much lower upkeep costs.

Write for our interesting free book.

**Reclamo Company** CANADA  
617A 10th Ave. W. Calgary, Alta.

"Equipment Plus Experience Counts"

### STANDARD MACHINE WORKS

660 St. Matthews Ave. Winnipeg

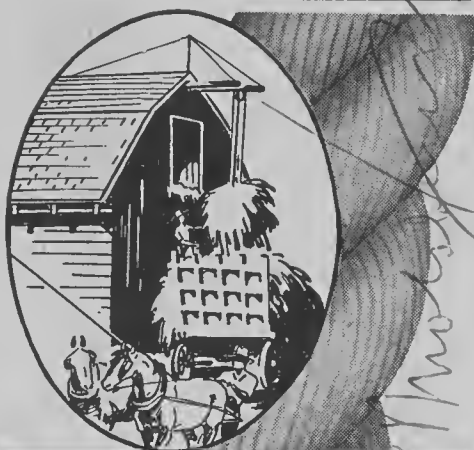
MOTOR REBUILDING—CRANKSHAFT  
GRINDING

Bearings reabbitted. General Machine Work.  
Cylinder Reconditioning.

### CAR OWNERS---ATTENTION

Write for free catalog. Largest stock in Canada of used and new Auto, Truck and Tractor parts and accessories. Generators for battery charging. Ignition parts, Generator and Starter repairs, etc. Tire Retreading and Vulcanizing. Springs and Spring Leaves. Auto Glass. Modern Machine Shop and Motor Rebuilding Plant. Crankshaft Grinding and Reabbitting. Cylinder Block, Head and all kinds of Welding.

Auto Wrecking Co. Ltd., 263 to 273 Fort St., Winnipeg



**"SENTRY" MANILA  
ROPE**

Prairie Agents:  
**STANLEY BROCK  
LTD.**  
Winnipeg - Calgary

**CANADA WESTERN CORDAGE  
COMPANY LTD.  
VANCOUVER, B.C.**

are comparatively unimportant. The deal so far made does not threaten Canadian interests at all, since at the present time Canada cannot come anywhere near meeting the British demand for Canadian grain. While the export of wheat under contract is proceeding, this country is prohibiting entirely, or almost so, the export of oats and barley not only to the United States but to all other countries. Britain would be very glad indeed to buy feed grain from Canada if this country had any to spare.

Until the outbreak of the First Great War in 1914 Russia used to ship to England and to continental Europe about 140 million bushels of wheat each year. After that date she ceased to be an important exporter of grain except for one or two years during the depth of the depression in the '30's, when some Russian sales of wheat were a very distressing factor in the market. Many persons have assumed that with the great increase in population that has occurred in Russia that country would not again be an important factor in the export market. It must be remembered, however, that Russia, when ever it chooses to do so, can always ship out some wheat from its vast production, if it chooses to reduce by five or 10 per cent the quantity of food which would otherwise be available to its own population. Lately Russia has been very important in the wheat picture, not because of her own production or sales but because of her influence in eastern Europe. The grain growing areas of Poland, Rumania, Hungary, Yugoslavia, and Bulgaria have come under Russian influence. Indeed, a great part of the agricultural area of Germany is behind the iron curtain. A considerable part of that area was transferred to Poland to make up for the seizure by Russia of part of eastern Poland and much of the remaining agricultural area is in Russian occupied Germany. Western Europe has thus been shut off from the granary in eastern Europe from which her needs for wheat, rye and corn were formerly largely supplied. That is not only because of direct Russian policy to forbid the export of food to western Europe, it is also because the ordinary commercial ties between western and eastern Europe have been broken and the commercial machinery no longer operates which used to make possible the shipment of all food products from the agricultural areas to the industrial centres of western Europe. Because that breakdown has occurred, the western countries have vastly increased their demands upon North America for food. A large part of the explanation of the need for the Marshall plan under which the United States hopes to effect the rehabilitation of western Europe is to be found in such facts. Unless and until trade can resume its former channels, the food needs of western Europe are bound to be great.

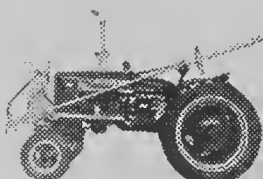
It is always possible for Russia to attempt to exercise political influence in countries such as France and Italy by offering to make available to them grain collected either in Russian territory or in the Balkan countries.

Those who have feared what they consider to be the growing economic power of Russia have, to some extent, been reassured by recent financial developments in that country. Inflation had proceeded so far in Russia that a complete reorganization of the currency became necessary, a new issue of rubles was made, nominally on the basis of one new ruble for each ten old ones. That, however, did not apply uniformly but different adjustments were made in respect to bondholders and bank depositors, and a new scale of prices was enforced. Generally speaking, the change is considered to have been largely at the expense of agricultural producers and in favor of industrial workers.

## They're here! the NEW IMPROVED 1948 FAIRVIEW WEED-COP Sprayers and Fairview Weed-Cop 2,4-D!

Built in Western Canada for Western Conditions!

Two Models



Tractor Model



Trailer Model

These two new, improved sprayers, bearing the famous **FAIRVIEW** name, will enable you, at low cost, to grow weed-free cereal and flax crops. You will appreciate the improvements over previous models. See these new and better sprayers at your nearest dealer. The Trade Name, "**WEED-COP 2, 4-D**" covers the field in both Amine and Ester formulations, just the same as the new 1948 **WEED-COP 2, 4-D SPRAYERS** cover the field in efficient economical operation.

**WEED-COP Tractor Models** are priced so low that the small scale farmer can now undertake a weed control program on an equal footing with the large operator.

**WEED-COP 2, 4-D SPRAYERS** are custom built to our own specifications in Western Canada, to meet Western conditions.

### Check These Points:

- **FAIRVIEW WEED-COP 2, 4-D** in Amine, Ester and Dust formulations. **BOOM TYPE SPRAYERS** trailer or tractor types. Low pressure atomizing nozzles deliver approximately four gallons of dilute solution per acre! **FAIRVIEW'S** technical advice at no cost or obligation.

**FREE!** Send at once for literature illustrating and describing in detail these new, improved sprayers. This illustrated folder gives full information. In addition, the name of your nearest dealer will be supplied. **SEND NOW!**

## FAIRVIEW CHEMICAL COMPANY LTD.

A Western Organization with a record of 30 Years in the Pest Control Field.  
REGINA SASK.

# Farmers!

## DO YOU NEED..

### NEW EQUIPMENT

—tractors, binders, plows, pumps, choppers, etc.?



### FARM ELECTRIC SERVICE

—Installation, alterations, improvements?



### BETTER HERDS

—higher quality cattle, sheep, swine?



### NEW BUILDINGS

—improvements, additions, alterations?



► The Farm Improvement Loan Act of 1945 enables you to do all these or any other work around the farm which will increase its efficiency and productivity. Loans are repayable over periods up to ten years at 5% interest.

Now is the Time

See your Imperial Bank Branch Manager today.

**IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA**

"The Bank For You"

144-7

## Continued from page 9

**A**N hour passed. And another. Ken was exhausted by the strain. Thunderhead now and then would forget the mares, and begin to graze. Not even

He began to feel like a hero. He lay

Just as, when he had been looking at Jewel, Carey's face, Carey's voice, her whole person had seemed to be there with him, so now, thinking of Banner, he could see his father's face, the terrible, accusing look in his eyes. This was what had been griping his father all the time. This was why he had wanted to geld Thunderhead, to give him away, even to shoot him. *And he,*

"The wire said, Am riding Jewel.  
Leading Flicka and Sparks. Could not





# INTERNATIONAL EVENTS AFFECT CANADA

Says A. E. Arscott, President, The Canadian Bank of Commerce

## This Country Could Aid Britain and Europe

### INCREASE OF \$108,000,000 IN LOANS OF BANK

Reported by S. M. WEDD

Vice-President and General Manager

At the Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of The Canadian Bank of Commerce, held in the Head Office of the Bank in the City of Toronto, December 9th, Mr. Allan E. Arscott, C.B.E., President, and Mr. Stanley M. Wedd, Vice-President and General Manager, presented the Annual Statement of the Bank's operations in the past year, together with a review of business conditions. Mr. Arscott's address to the meeting follows, in part:

The records of production in our industrial and manufacturing plants have been excellent resulting in substantially larger pay-rolls to employees and setting new high marks in the volume and variety of goods placed on domestic and foreign markets. Our satisfaction with these results is tempered in some degree, however, by crop yield in many sections of the country lower than those of last year and by a decline in the output of some minerals to even less than the requirements of essential needs.

Notwithstanding all the difficulties which have been and which remain to be overtaken in domestic trade, the dollar volume of sales generally has been maintained at a high level. There are signs, however, of more selective buying by the public, and on more extended terms of payment.

#### FOREIGN TRADE

Foreign trade increased to record proportions. The combined figures of exports and imports for the first ten months of this year exceeded \$4 billion: movements of Canadian products abroad—in dollar terms—overbalancing Canada's purchases from other countries. The dollar volume of this year's exports is practically double that of pre-war times. While this in itself is a notable development, it must be remembered that in part at least it has been of an unusual character since a sizable portion of our exports has been financed internally.

Canada's trade, in manufactured goods and in agricultural and other basic products, depends for activity on the prosperity of other nations. Unfortunately we are faced now with the fact that, as a result of the war, many of our important customers are unable to buy from us because they lack acceptable means of payment or are so

impoverished that they cannot produce goods for export to Canada and elsewhere to balance their imports.

The destruction which took place in Europe during the war years has left the peoples of these countries temporarily in a condition where they cannot achieve complete recovery without assistance from the countries abroad that are able to help.

#### MARSHALL PLAN

There has been proposed, but so far only in broad outline, a plan by Mr. Marshall, the Secretary of State for the United States, which envisages rendering aid to the wartorn countries on a basis which will allow them to re-establish their industries and their agricultural production. Sixteen European nations participated in a submission of their requirements under this proposal to the United States and other American countries. While nothing yet has been definitely settled, it is encouraging that determined efforts are now being made to help these countries to get a fresh start.

In this connection it is reassuring to note that in the proposals now under consideration in the United States for giving aid to the European countries, it is indicated that supplies may be purchased in the other countries of the American continents, which should help our trade position.

In this spirit it is suggested that attention be directed to our resources and production facilities with a view to determining the maximum quantities that can be allocated abroad. Time is an important factor and for a while it may be necessary to conserve in home consumption, if Canada is to share to the extent that could be reasonably expected in this present world crisis.

#### PRICES

Lower crop yields and the withdrawal of subsidy payments, to which I have referred, have collectively contributed to the rise in prices. Upward adjustments in wages to compensate for higher cost of living are also a major influence on the cost of production and distribution with resultant effects on price levels. In the main these are the chief elements that combine to accentuate the upward movement of prices. The extent to which they may rise depends on how

soon production catches up with demand or consumer buying tapers off as a result of high prices.

#### CULTIVATE TRADE

While I have said that we must be prepared to assist in every way possible in rehabilitation of Europe, including Great Britain, consideration should be given also to cultivating and developing in these countries and elsewhere new markets while we are still engaged in giving direct assistance to some of them. Our potential market is great.

In the course of my remarks I have outlined what appears to be the effect of conditions, as we see them today, on our trade and commerce. As to the long range view, the progress made at the Geneva Conference to set a pattern for freer trade was substantially beyond most expectations. There emerged a series of agreements among the attending nations covering a wide range of tariff changes which, if carried out to the full intent, will bring about great advancement in world trade, and should benefit Canada materially. It is recognized, however, that countries with currently unfavourable trade positions may have to employ import regulations and quotas until this situation is corrected, but with the working out of the long range plans we may look for a resumption of freer interchange of goods.

Although we have many difficult and perplexing problems to be solved, when we consider the over-all material well-being throughout the Dominion all must agree that we are indeed fortunate. The hearts of the people in this highly favoured Continent assuredly will go out in full sympathy to the people of Britain, enduring measures of severe austerity, and to the tragic plight of the famished nations of Continental Europe, facing again the rigours of winter with wholly inadequate resources of food, fuel and clothing, and living in constant fear of revolutionary violence and civil war.

It is disappointing that the necessity has arisen for the reimposition of restrictive measures which affect the course of business and personal affairs, but we must remember that there is an unusual situation in the world today from which we cannot stand aloof. The common sense of the citizens of Canada, I am sure, will prevail and they will discipline themselves to accept the restraints which are necessary to help rebuild the shattered fabric of European civilization, upon which the maintenance of world peace itself so manifestly depends.

#### GENERAL MANAGER ADDRESSES MEETING

The Annual Statement of the Bank which is before you indicates some important changes in comparison with the figures of twelve months ago. In the first place the Bank's holdings of the securities of the Dominion Government maturing within two years have been reduced by over \$197,000,000. This is

largely accounted for by the Dominion Government having paid off their special bank borrowings represented by what were called certificates of deposit. As against this movement bank loans and investments in other than Dominion Government securities have shown a substantial increase.

#### LOANS UP \$108,000,000

In the past year the total of our loans has increased by \$108,000,000, of which \$90,000,000 occurred in our commercial loans in Canada. This is a reflection of the increased activity in business generally.

Dominion and Provincial Government deposits have been reduced by nearly \$40,000,000. Deposits not bearing interest are down some \$57,800,000, which indicates the quickening of the employment of current funds in larger inventory positions and plant and general building operations.

Interest-bearing deposits, which are mostly personal Savings accounts, are again quite sharply up and now total \$770,000,000, an increase of \$73,000,000 in the twelve months.

The total of Letters of Credit outstanding shows a substantial increase, rising from \$34,000,000 a year ago to \$46,200,000 at the present time. This movement is an indication of continued trading activity in the export and import field.

#### WIDE INTEREST IN CANADA

It was quite evident to senior representatives of the Bank who have visited many countries during the past two years that there is a continued widespread interest in Canada outside of our own borders. These visits were made for the purpose of obtaining first-hand knowledge of post-war conditions abroad and to re-establish banking and trade connections which had been interrupted by the war. I am sure that Canada as well as the Bank has benefited by the renewed and new contacts which have been made by our representatives in various parts of the world.

#### TRIBUTE TO STAFF

The staff of the Bank now numbers just over 7,200, about equally divided as to men and women. This large group is the working force upon whom we depend for the operation of the Bank in the day-to-day transactions. I cannot express too strongly our commendation of the high quality of their services and co-operation.

At this point I should like to make special reference to the Pension Fund of the Bank in relation to the staff. The Fund was started originally some 55 years ago when the staff of the entire Bank was less than the staff of one of our larger branches now. It is interesting to know that for this long period the staff of this Bank have enjoyed security through the Pension Fund, which is maintained by contributions by the staff themselves augmented by generous assistance from the Bank.—Adv't,

## THE TEA OF GOOD TASTE

# RED ROSE

## TEA

RED ROSE TEA IS GOOD TEA!

### SENSATIONAL VALUE in LIGHTING PLANTS

#### BRAND NEW 7500 Watt-110-120 Volt-A.C. Current

A real war surplus buy enables us to offer you these completely automatic lighting plants at half of original cost.

**Specifications:** Powered by Wisconsin 20 h.p., 4 cylinder, air-cooled, V-type engine. Includes all necessary parts for remote control, starting and electrical automatic choke. Mechanical flyball governor maintains a constant speed and regulates the fuel consumption according to load. Complete control panel and two 6-volt batteries.

**\$560 f.o.b. Winnipeg**

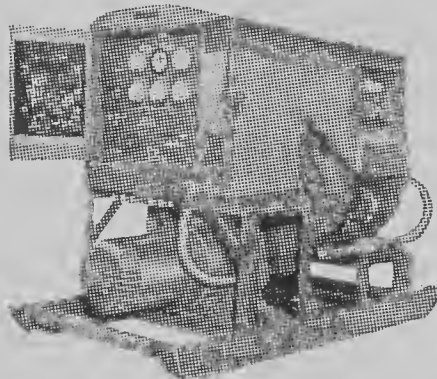
#### 2500 Watt-A.C. Current-110 Volt

Powered by 6-horse Power Briggs and Stratton 1 cylinder, 4 cycle, air-cooled engine. Leland Generator belt driven 2,500-watt A.C. current, 110 volts. It's big enough for almost any home where lights, radio, washing machine, flat iron, vacuum cleaner, etc., are used. It's big enough for farm, church or school and will supply plenty of power with a very low operating expense. These units are War Surplus, completely rebuilt and guaranteed. While our stock is complete we advise you to order early because of this sensational low price.

**\$265 f.o.b. Winnipeg**

#### OUR GUARANTEE

These machines are exactly as illustrated. Mechanically guaranteed for 60 days. Write for Manual and Bulletins describing machines in full detail—FREE ON REQUEST



**"HOMELITE"**  
Lighting Plants  
COMPLETELY REBUILT—JUST  
LIKE NEW

All worn parts replaced, new pistons, rings and complete set of absolutely new bearings, installed in each machine. (Charge rate can be cut down as low as required by simple screw driver adjustment. Generator can be removed and motor can be used for any power use where 3 h.p. is required).

**Special Features:** 2,000 watt; 70 amps. direct current; 32 volt; air cooled, 1 cylinder set up in a complete portable stand with Fuel Tank, Start-Stop Buttons, Fuel Pump, Governor, Muffler, Volt Meter, etc.

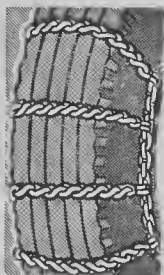
**Prepaid to Your Station \$135.00**

### CHAINS—FIRST GRADE WAR SURPLUS

The hardships of winter travel such as slippery roads, drifts, etc. can easily be overcome with a new set of these chains on your tires.

650 x 15	\$12.75
700 x 15	\$12.75
650 x 16	\$12.75
750 x 16	\$12.75
700 x 17	\$13.50
750 x 17	\$13.50
900 x 16	\$13.75

INDIVIDUALLY  
PACKED

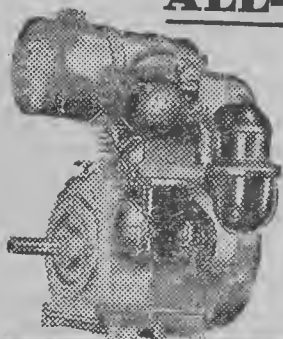


900 x 13	\$13.75
650 x 20	\$14.50
32 x 6	\$16.50
700 x 20	\$16.50
750 x 20	\$16.50
825 x 20	\$16.50

FOR IMMEDIATE  
DELIVERY

### PRINCESS AUTO WRECKING FORT and YORK · WINNIPEG · MANITOBA

### Make Your Winter's Work EASIER with WISCONSIN air-cooled ALL-WEATHER POWER!



- No radiator to freeze, clog or leak.
- No water pump or hose to wear.

WISCONSIN engines are the finest built, ensuring years of trouble-free service.

We recommend a WISCONSIN to provide low-cost, dependable power for your grinder, conveyor, pump, wood-saw, machine shop, etc. Now available in limited quantities: 1½ h.p., \$99; 3 h.p., \$148; 4 h.p., \$158; 6 h.p., \$215; 9 h.p., \$270.

Order now!

**PRATT MARINE & MFG. LTD.**

Dept. C, 269 Edmonton St., Winnipeg

When writing to advertisers please mention The Guide

catch Thunderhead. He is following. Look out for Banner and mares."

For a long minute Rob stared at her, the smile leaving his face. And then, under his breath, he expressed his feelings by a burst of his best language. Nell appeared to be admiring the scenery. He then fell silent again, thinking, and presently said, "Isn't that the damndest?"

"It certainly is," said Nell, and she wanted to add, "What are you going to do?" But at such moments she was in the category of the boys, who knew that they would get their heads snapped off if they asked questions.

Rob's eyes roved over the horizon as if he expected to see the little cavalcade appear any moment. Then he looked at his watch. Then he studied the weather. Then he climbed down from the hay wagon.

"You get up there and drive, Nell, will you? And give me your horse."

"What are you going to do?"

"I'm going up to the Saddle Back and bring in Banner and the mares."

NELL slid off her horse and stepped up on the hub of the wheel. Rob gripped her riding pants by the seat and gave her a lift. Gus leaned over and took her hand.

Rob yelled the news to Gus.

"Yiminy Crickets!" said Gus.

"He might be here tonight or tomorrow early," said Rob. "And there's no telling—Thunderhead may be ahead of him. Once that horse gets close to home, he may come along on his own."

"Might be up there on the Saddle Back now," said Nell grinning down pleasantly at him as she took the reins in her hands.

Rob's blue eyes flashed at her as he called to Gus, "Get it all in, Gus, and get the tarps on before you come in tonight. It's going to rain."

"Ya, boss."

While Rob lengthened the stirrups on Nell's saddle his eyes glanced over the field, checking what every man was doing.

"Where will you put them?" asked Nell.

"I'll put Banner in the stable."

Nell nodded. "He won't like it but that's the safest. If you just put him in the corral, Thunderhead would jump into it and murder him."

"And I'll put the mares and colts in the Six Foot pasture. He can jump into it and do whatever he has in mind to, but they can't jump out."

"Are they all bred?" asked Nell.

"Every one of 'em." There was vicious satisfaction in Rob's voice. "None of that wild-devil blood in my horses, thank you!" He swung up into the saddle, and Nell watched the way her quiet horse gathered himself and began to prance and champ the bit as he received the charges of Rob's powerful will.

Rob put his heels into the horse's side and Redwing jumped. He was off. Rob's head turned over his shoulder, "Be careful, Nell—"

"Goodby," she yelled to the figure that was flying down the field.

Rob's rage grew by the minute. That he should have to leave his work when they were pressed for time and every man was needed, that he should have to go out to the Saddle Back late in the day and round up the brood and take that grueling ride with them down the mountain when the day's work should have been ended and he should have been sitting in his chair, feet up, a highball in his hand. Might have known Ken would do something like this.

"But what else could he have done?" asked Nell at dinner that night when she had pacified Pearl for dinner being so late, when she had combed the hay out of her hair, tucked Penny into bed, and when Rob was washed and tidy but no less angry. "If he simply couldn't catch him, what could he do? Because

the stallion would follow the mares, and Ken had to bring the mares, didn't he?"

"He had a gun, didn't he?" said Rob coldly.

"Rob, that's silly."

"Not at all. It was understood this summer, over there at Westgate, that since the stallion could not be caught, he'd have to be killed. Ken agreed to it."

"It wouldn't have been agreed to if I'd been there," said Nell so belligerently that Rob had to turn his face away to hide his amusement.

"Well, it'll have to be agreed to by everyone," said he, as they left the table. "He'll be caught and gelded, or he'll be shot. We're not going on year after year with this nuisance."

They composed the telegram to Beaver Greenway and sent it off.

"Be easy on him now—" was the last thing Nell said to Rob when they saw Ken leading his cavalcade up the road, across the Green and on up to the stables. Thunderhead was not with him. There was no sign of Thunderhead.

BUT there was too much seething in Rob's mind for him to hold it in long. That evening, when Jewel had been stabled safely in the cowbarn with her foal, out of reach of Banner, when Flicka and Sparks had been put out to pasture to forget their responsibilities, to rest, to roll and ease their tired muscles, when supper had been eaten and Ken's story told, Rob burst out.

"Why the devil did you have to wait till the last minute to wire me and let me know what I was up against?"

"Because," said Ken dully, "I kept thinking that I'd get him yet. I kept trying to all the time."

### Promptly Relieve PAROXYSMS OF WHOOING COUGH WITH Vapo-Cresolene

● Don't let it sap your child's strength. For 68 years the soothing, medicated, penetrating vapors of Vapo-Cresolene have been helping to relieve the paroxysms of whooping cough—so children can sleep. Also to lessen the severity of coughs in bronchitis, spasmodic croup, and coughs due to colds. No drugs. Electric and Lamp-type vaporizers. Directions in every package. At your druggist's.

For Free Descriptive Booklet, Write to:  
VAPO-CRESOLENE CO., Miles Bldg., Montreal, Que.

### Get-Acquainted Club

Through social correspondence thousands yearly meet their "ideal." Write today for list of eligibles. Many Canadians. Simpson, Box 1251, Denver, Colo.

### WASHING MACHINE PARTS

Parts for all makes. Send in model number and make of machine or send in old part. White wringer rolls, belts, bearings.

**WADDELL APPLIANCE PARTS CO.**  
499 Main Street Winnipeg



### Relief for RAW THROAT

Take half a teaspoonful of 'Vaseline' Petroleum Jelly to ease the irritation, soothe the dry tissues, subdue the coughing spasms.

The dependable FIRST Aid for cuts, burns, bruises and 101 other home uses. Keep it handy.

Jars 15¢, 20¢ and 30¢.  
Tubes 20¢, 25¢ and 30¢.

INSIST  
ON THE  
GENUINE

# Vaseline

TRADE MARK  
PETROLEUM JELLY





## FOR healthy LIVESTOCK

The vitamins A and D which all animals and poultry need for normal health and growth and maximum reproductive ability are most easily obtained from a reliable feeding oil.

### "VADOL" TYPE A (No. 2521)

Blended fish oils fortified with vitamin D<sub>3</sub> and standardized to contain 1200 International Units of vitamin A and 200 A.O.A.C. (chick) Units of vitamin D per gram.



Available only from your druggist  
or veterinarian  
in 1 and 5 gallon containers.

529

## Rupture Troubles Ended

Thousands healed by our advanced method. No leg straps, no elastic, no plasters. No pressure on hips or spine. Flexo pad. Different from all others. Endorsed by doctors, mechanics, clerks, everywhere. Very light. **INEXPENSIVE, GUARANTEED.** Write for information and trial offer.

SMITH MANUFACTURING COMPANY  
Established 1893 Dept. D Preston, Ont.

**PATENTS**  
FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO.  
FOR MEN OF IDEAS SINCE 1890  
302 C.P.R. BUILDING, WINNIPEG, MAN.



## NEW RUNNERLESS STRAWBERRY

BARON SOLEMACHER. Produces the largest berries available from seed. This greatly superior variety often flowers in eight weeks from seed. Easily grown; has no runners. Produces great quantities of luscious fruit throughout the season. Has the delicious flavor and aroma of wild strawberries; sprinkle berries with sugar a few hours before serving and they almost float in juice. A showy pot plant and fine for garden. Easily grown. Order direct from this advertisement.

(pkt. 25¢) (3 pkts. 50¢) postpaid.

FREE — OUR BIG 1948 SEED AND  
NURSERY BOOK — Bigger than Ever 30W  
DOMINION SEED HOUSE, GEORGETOWN, ONT.

"What's the last time you saw him?"  
"Back there—before we got to Beaufort. I heard some horses neighing far away. That's when he disappeared and I haven't seen him since."

"Stealing some more mares!" said Rob savagely, "I'll be hearing about that next!"

Ken made no answer. It was what he himself had been dreading.

They were in the living-room. The night was cool, a fire was burning on the hearth. Ken sat in an armchair, one long, thin leg thrown over the arm, a position his father often took. Rob was unable to sit down. He stormed up and down the room, biting the stem of his pipe.

"Look at you now!" The words burst out of him. "This is the way it is, summer after summer. You're a wreck! You spend your vacation wearing yourself out, then go back to school to rest! I suppose that's the idea!"

Ken's drawn brown face, ringed under the eyes as Nell's had been, was turned over his shoulder, to the fire. He made no response to his father—did not feel like making any.

Too tired, thought Nell, then, aloud, "Ken, you said you kept trying to catch him right up to the end. In the daytime, you mean?"

"Nighttime too," said Ken in the same dull voice without looking at her. "Whenever I'd hear him near, I'd go out with the halter and rope."

"How long ago was it that he first came up to you?"

"Oh, about ten days ago, I guess—I just don't remember exactly."

Rob bent a long, furious gaze on him and then glanced at Nell. She met his eyes. Ten days, they both thought. He hasn't slept for ten days. Rob started again his long plunging stride down the room and back.

"And what's it all for," he roared. "A horse—a good-for-nothing brute who has been a pain in the neck ever since he was born—" he continued with Thunderhead's biography, rehearsing every disappointment, every outrage.

Ken heard him without listening. It made no difference what he said. He had done the best he could, and now it was over. Let him rave. His thoughts slipped to Carey. He had brought her filly back for her . . . thank heavens . . . yes . . . he had done what he said he would do . . . Carey . . . she would be coming now. . .

At last Rob stooped over Ken and looked at him. "I'll be damned!" he exclaimed. "He hasn't heard a word I've been saying."

Nell said nothing.

"Look at him, Nell."

"I'm looking," said Nell without moving.

Neither did Rob move. There was a long silence. Then Rob put his hand on Ken's shoulder and shook him gently. "Ken!" he said. There was no reply. Ken's head rolled on his shoulders.

"You'll have to shake him harder than that," said Nell, "if you want to wake him. Remember, he hasn't slept for ten days."

Rob put his pipe carefully in an ash tray, then leaned over Ken, gathered up the long, spindly legs as he would gather up a colt, finally got the boy in his arms.

"He's almost as big as you," said Nell smiling.

"He doesn't weigh anything," said Rob gruffly, looking down at the tired face that hung over his shoulder. "I'll bet he's lost fifteen pounds on this trip."

"He did what he set out to do," said Nell shortly, and Rob carried the sleeping boy out of the room and up the stairs, walking softly, as if the sound of a step might wake him.

HALFWAY up the Saddle Back, an ancient pine thrust its gnarled trunk up through a split and caverned rock to sprad wide branches over the hillside.

Here sat Ken the day after the

Greenway's arrival at the ranch. A pink and blue sunrise glowed in the east but Ken had eyes only for the gate far below him which led from the pasture out onto the County Road. She would come through that gate if she came at all.

For weeks he had been waiting for this moment. Since he had got home he had slept and eaten and wandered around and answered questions and groomed Jewel and ridden her. With his father and mother watching, he had put the mare over the three-foot stone wall, the brush jump made of wild gooseberry bushes, the five-foot rail and the broad jump over the creek. He had brought his mother his clothes for a last going over before he packed up for school. He had gathered together his books. He had got Gus to help him patch his suitcase. And when the big Cadillac arrived from the Blue Moon he had put Jewel through her paces all over again with Mr. Greenway and Carey watching.

But he had done everything as if he had been in a trance. Even when something happened that, a year ago, would have sent him out of his head with joy—when Mr. Greenway asked him to ride Jewel in her first race in November and his father consented—still he could feel no great elation about it. He was just waiting for the moment when he and Carey would be together and alone.

He sank back on the turf, laid one arm across his eyes and, in his mind, began the proposal. She would know, of course; she would meet him halfway; it would be easy—they would just go into each other's arms. It went on—he didn't know just how long it went on, but suddenly he sprang to his feet.

There she was, standing before him in her slim grey jodhpurs and white shirt. "Oh, what a climb!" She flung herself down where he had been lying.

"You—found my—note," said Ken, reseating himself, and he had difficulty in not stuttering.

"Of course! Under my door! I'm here, aren't I?" And Carey lay back on the hillside and looked up into the branches of the tree. "Why do you call it the Monkey Tree? I don't think it's a monkey tree."

"We call them that. There are only a few of them left on the ranch," said Ken. "Mother made up a rhyme—Twisted old pine tree, I can plainly see That you are just making a face at me. You wink one eye and you bend one knee"

And that's why I call you the Monkey Tree."

Carey laughed and Ken was furious at himself for reciting the rhyme. Everything was going wrong. To be talking about the pine tree was just as bad as to be talking about horses. Ever since the Greenways had arrived it had been horses, horses, horses. He had been obliged to describe every mile of his journey, all of his adventures. Then Carey had ridden Jewel and put her over the jumps. Then it went on all evening about the races Jewel would win. He hadn't even been able to think about his proposal. And now, when the time had come for it, it wasn't happening.

KEN lay there, silently, while Carey chatted. He felt quite desperate, because, no matter what turn the conversation took, it did not seem to get any closer to the proposal.

Around them the colors had changed. Brilliant green lay upon the hillside, the air was golden, the pink clouds were now puffs of snowy cotton. The hour was passing. The day—the last day was here! How could Carey be so oblivious?

Ken rose on one elbow and looked at the girl beside him. Reproaches welled up from his heart but got only far enough to choke him. The silence lengthened. In Carey's white blouse was a little pocket over the left breast and in the pocket a scrap of a blue hand-

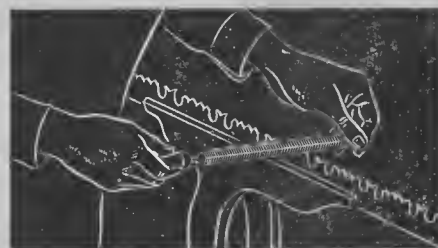
**ASPIRIN EASES**  
ACHES AND PAINS OF  
**COLDS**  
SORE THROAT  
LOWEST PRICES  
12 tablets . . . 18c  
24 tablets . . . 29c  
100 tablets . . . 79c  
GENUINE ASPIRIN IS MARKED THIS WAY

## GLOBELITE FARM LIGHT BATTERIES

Guaranteed (7) Years

Get Details and Order Now

GLOBELITE BATTERIES LTD. Winnipeg, Man.



## make it cut fast with a BLACK DIAMOND WEBSAW FILE

Get one of these Black Diamond Websaw Files, run it lightly over your websaw or bucksaw, and see how much faster work goes around your farm. It's made of properly hardened, highest grade steel, bites evenly and quickly. Made in Canada and sold by your hardware merchant.

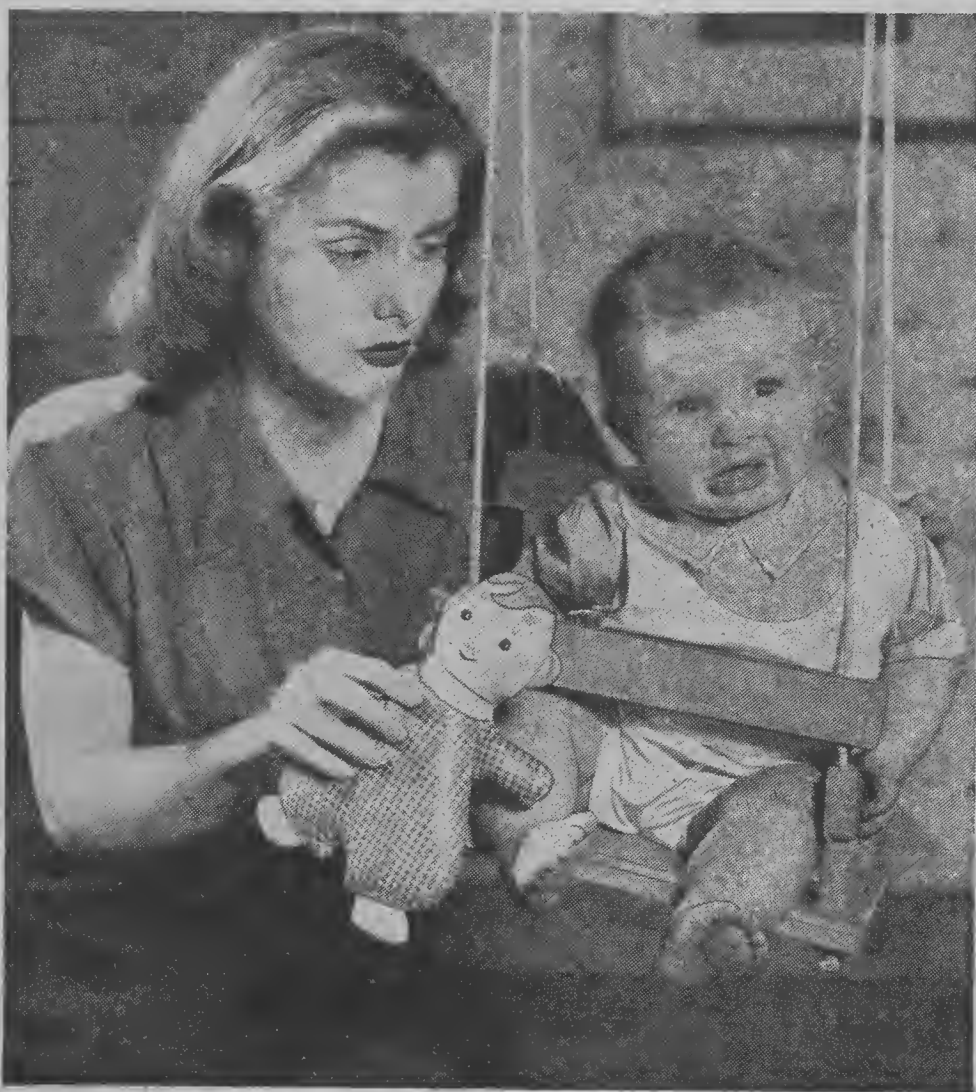
**FREE!** Valuable instructions for filing websaws will be mailed on request. There's a good chance you'll find a tip or two that will be useful to you. Send a card to:

NICHOLSON FILE CO., Port Hope, Ontario

## BLACK DIAMOND FILES

FOR EVERY PURPOSE  
MADE IN CANADA BY CANADIANS

# When baby's bad temper means "Childhood Constipation"



... give gentle **Castoria!**



"It's the laxative made especially for infants and children."

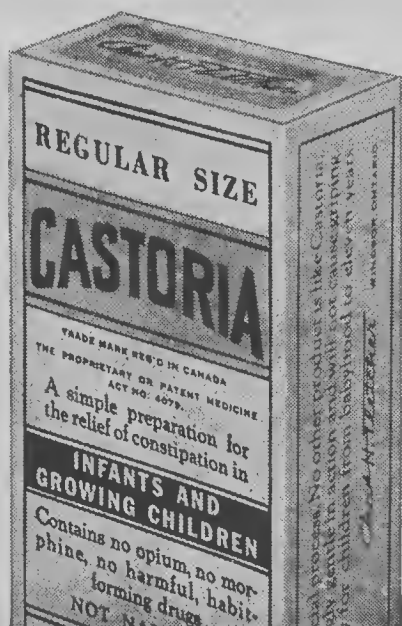
WHEN your baby's happy smiles change into sleepless tears and bad temper because of "Childhood Constipation" . . . you'll be a wise mother if you do this:

Give him Castoria. It works thoroughly and effectively. Yet it's so gentle, it won't upset his sensitive digestive system.

Unlike adult laxatives — which may be too harsh — Castoria is specially made for children. It contains no harsh drugs, and will not cause griping or discomfort.

And Castoria has such a pleasing taste that children really love it. They take it gladly, without any struggle.

**Get Castoria at your nearest drug or general store today.** Be sure to ask for the laxative that's made especially for children.



# CASTORIA

The **SAFE** laxative  
made especially for children

kerchief. Ken saw that the handkerchief was beating a quick tattoo, quicker than any heartbeat ought to be. His own heart suddenly galloped away in a mad flight. So she knew too—she was too—she—

Her face turned to him as he leaned closer, hardly knowing what he was doing, and he was aware, for a second, of the excitement in her eyes before he was too close to see them.

When Carey at last pulled away, she sat up and took the scrap of blue linen and pressed it to her eyes.

"I don't know why I'm crying!"

Ken sprang up and walked off a little distance. He stood there a few moments, then returned and flung himself down beside her and held out his arms. A deep sigh went through him—they clasped each other closely.

At last a sort of peace came to both of them. He held one of her hands, drawing it over his eyes and cheeks. One of her fingers traced the line of his eyebrow. Then across his cheekbone. That small finger was experimenting with this new intimacy. Now and then they turned their two heads until their lips just slightly touched.

At last, Carey sat straight up, turning her knees to one side. He watched every move she made as if he had never seen her before. She looked down at him and he smiled at her, a smile that made her heart quicken, that made it all so exciting—as if she did not half know him yet, not more than a fraction of him, and yet he was hers, hers to explore like a wonderful strange land into which she was just entering.

"Carey," he said and his voice was a little husky, "I've been waiting so long for this."

Her eyes wavered and her flushed face tucked down over her white shirt.

"I knew it was coming, didn't you, Carey?"

She nodded, examining a bit of quartz she had picked out of the grass.

"We're engaged now, Carey."

Carey had no answer to this.

"Aren't we?"

There was just the least doubt on her face.

He sat up abruptly. "How can you look like that! You *know* we're engaged!"

"We—e—ll, engaged—yes, I guess so, but—"

"Well, that means married, doesn't it? Engaged to be married?"

"Ken, it just seems, so far away. Too far even to think of. And then you know, there's Grandma—I can't believe she will ever allow it."

**K**EN exploded. "That is just what I was waiting to hear! You're not going to let her interfere between us, are you Carey?"

"Us is the one thing she really wants to interfere with. I guess she knows, Ken."

"Knows what?"

"Knows—this—"

"This" was another clasp of arms, another kiss. Then Ken took both her hands and held them tight. "Promise me you won't let her ruin our life."

"I don't know what you mean."

"I mean—interfere with our marriage."

"But, Ken, we're too young yet anyway."

"I know it! Damn it!" he said. "I'll have to go to college next year, I suppose. Carey, if you would only go to college too, in the East, and then we could see each other all the time, go to dances together, and be *really* engaged."

"I want awfully to go to college," said Carey wistfully, "but there it is. Grandma again. She doesn't want me to. She begins to get asthma at the very idea!"

"What does your uncle say?"

"He says it's entirely up to me. If I want to, he'll back me up." She drew a deep breath. "If I only dared!"

At this revealing remark, Ken's heart became tender. She was really afraid of

the selfish old woman who had ruled her all her life. "You will now, Carey. Now you've got me. It'll make a difference." He kissed her again, and Carey, indeed, was beginning to feel that it would make a difference.

"Pretty soon there'll come a day," prophesied Ken with the wisdom of sixty, "that you'll just calmly say—"

"Go chase yourself!" exclaimed Carey, and they went into gales of laughter.

There was much for them to talk about. It crossed Ken's mind a dozen times that now that he—practically—had a wife, he ought to have some idea of what he was going to do in life, how he would support her, where they would live. But as his thoughts on these subjects did not go beyond doing something very profitable with horses, he decided against mentioning it. They talked, instead, of the Thanksgiving holiday when Ken was to be the guest of Mr. Greenway in the East. He would have time to try Jewel out and study the course. If she was fit, if everything went well, he would ride her in the race. Mr. Greenway had said it would make up to Ken a little for all his trouble over Jewel and the disappointment about Thunderhead.

"You see," said Ken, "it's beginning already—our life together."

Carey was reflective. "I wish it was Thunderhead," she said.

"Don't you want me to ride your mare?"

"Oh, you know I do—"

It wasn't enough. Ken wanted more, and she beamed at him and said, "Ken, I would rather have you ride Jewel for me in a big race than anyone else in the world! No one could ride her so well! You're just *marvelous* on a horse!"

This was Ken's first taste of the sweet and intoxicating adulation given by a woman to the man she loves.

"It was only," continued Carey, "that I know how much you want to ride Thunderhead in a race. I hate to have you disappointed."

Ken wagged his head and was offish. "Oh, I'd just as soon ride Jewel! Honest."

"Besides," said Carey, "it seems as if Thunderhead belongs to me, too. I feel that way. It would be like seeing my own horse raced."

This touched Ken so deeply he could not answer. How wonderful for her to be possessive about *his* possessions! That proved they were really one.

She smiled at him shyly. "It would give me the greatest thrill in the world to see you win a race on Thunderhead."

"No chance of that now." He sighed deeply.

"Where do you think he is?"

"No telling. He may have got some mares and taken them away. Sooner or later something'll happen to him. Somebody'll geld him or shoot him."

There reached them the faint, musical sound of a bell ringing.

"The rising bell," said Ken, springing to his feet. He seized Carey's hand. "Don't let's think about Thunderhead, Carey. Let's think about Jewel." Once again they held each other close. The Monkey Tree winked its eye.

They walked slowly down the hill, their arms wrapped around each other.

**T**HERE was a creek to cross, and at last Ken had his chance. He caught her up and held her across him, grinning at her, feeling that he really had her at last.

Carey laughed at him and put one arm around his neck. As he waded with her, she gave a few squeals of fear. Ken stopped mid-stream—put one foot on a high rock propping up his knee and sat her upon it. He laughed, teasing her. "Now, I've got you!"

Carey looked at him demurely, refusing to be frightened.

"I'm not going to let you go!"

"Don't," said Carey. "I like it. Ken—"

"What?"



FARMALLS ARE 'WAY OUT AHEAD !...  
FAR AND AWAY THE NATION'S FAVORITE !

HERE'S THE  
**MILLIONTH FARMALL\***



FARMALL M—biggest in the line. For large, diversified farms.

Just FARMALL Tractors alone - a million of them!

International Harvester has built many hundreds of thousands of other tractors, too. We're not counting them in.

And the vast majority of the 999,999 Farmalls that followed the Original All Purpose Farmall Tractor in 1923 - nearly 9 out of every 10 of them - are on the job today.

In every row-crop farming area of Canada, the great overwhelming tractor favorite is the FARMALL. Look around you, anywhere. The evidence is on the farms, for every man to see.

Today, with the advent of the Farmall Cub, there are five sizes of Farmalls and matched equipment for all - your choice at the store of your International Harvester Dealer. Rely on the FARMALL SYSTEM and the record set by a million Farmall Tractors.

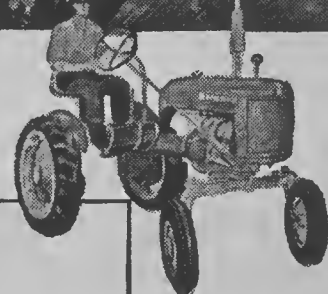
INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY  
OF CANADA LIMITED

Hamilton

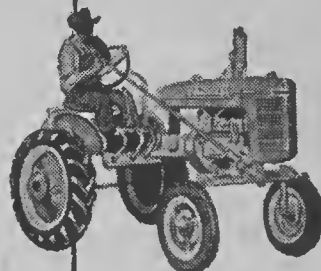
Ontario



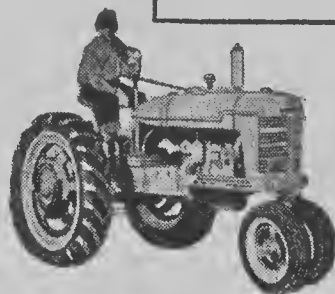
\*The Farmall name  
is an IH registered  
trade mark. ONLY  
International  
Harvester makes  
Farmall Tractors.



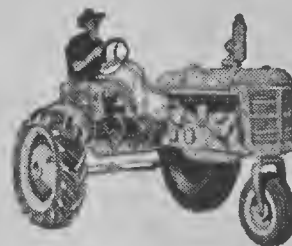
A cub in size but a "bear for work." That's the new FARM-ALL CUB for small farms. Also for large farms that need an extra tractor.



FARMALL A, a 1-row, 1-plow tractor with "Culti-Vision."



FARMALL H—an ideal tractor for the average quarter-section farm.



FARMALL B for 2-row cultivation. . . . Same peppy engine as in the Farmall A.

**FARMALL Fits EVERY Farmer's NEED**

# GIRLS! WOMEN! TRY THIS IF YOU'RE NERVOUS, CRANKY, TIRED~OUT

## On 'CERTAIN DAYS' of The Month!

Do female functional monthly disturbances make you feel nervous, fidgety, cranky, so tired and "dragged out"—at such times? Then do try Lydia E. Pinkham's

Vegetable Compound to relieve such symptoms. This fine medicine is very effective for this purpose!

For over 70 years thousands of girls and women have reported benefit. Just see if you, too, don't report excellent results! Worth trying.

*Lydia E. Pinkham's* **VEGETABLE COMPOUND**



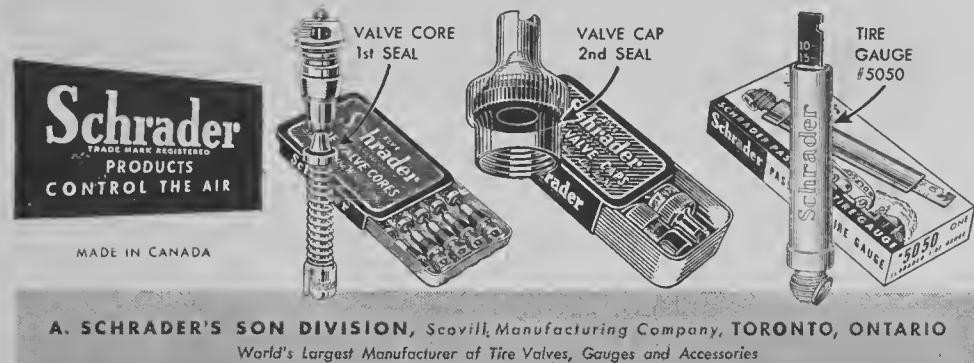
## 55 SECONDS!

Yes, it only takes 55 seconds per wheel to insert a new Schrader Valve Core and replace the air sealing Valve Cap. You may save up to 55 minutes changing a roadside flat. You may save your tire.

Take 55 seconds per wheel now to let your dealer insert new cores and replace missing caps. Don't forget to inspect your spare.

To know when your tires need air, use your own gauge. Correct pressures at all times "make tires last longer." A Schrader Valve Cap with the powerful sealing unit helps maintain that correct pressure.

Yes, keep both seals and your gauge always on the job wherever you go. Buy them where you see these boxes—*everywhere*.



A. SCHRADER'S SON DIVISION, Scovill Manufacturing Company, TORONTO, ONTARIO  
World's Largest Manufacturer of Tire Valves, Gauges and Accessories

"I've just been thinking. We might call the first one Penelope."

Ken dropped his foot into the stream, lowering Carey so abruptly that she clutched him, screaming. Then he carried her to the bank and deposited her.

As she would have walked on, he held her back. She looked up at him questioningly.

"Carey, you do mean it all, don't you?"

"Of course, Ken," she answered softly, but there seemed to him doubt in her voice.

"It is the love—the real love? It is with me, Carey. I'll never marry anybody but you. I couldn't. Could you?"

She shook her head slowly. "I don't think I could, Ken. But still—all that does seem very far away, doesn't it to you?"

"No it doesn't! I'd marry you tomorrow! Elope with you! I wish we could. Lots of lovers have, you know."

"Oh, I couldn't!"

He took her by the shoulders and turned her face up to his. He looked long into her wide grey eyes—the candid eyes of a child.

"Tell me, Carey. Honestly—is it your grandmother? Are you afraid of her?"

Her eyes glanced away and the long dark lashes trembled a little. "I don't know—" The happiness faded from her face, and the warm rosy color. "Oh, Ken!"

Silently railing at himself for having hurt her Ken said softly, "Oh, it doesn't matter, darling—darling—it's just that you aren't as old as I am," and again wrapped her in his arms. It was a frantic embrace that claimed her for his own against her grandmother or anyone else.

That was their last talk.

After lunch the Cadillac drew up before the ranch house and Collins jumped out. Greenway came from the cowbarn, leading Jewel. The foal ambled beside her.

Jewel looked nothing like the mare Ken had found in the mountains. Her mane and forelock and tail were plucked and shortened and thinned. She wore a braided blanket coat, her eyes looked out from rimmed holes in a close-fitting cloth hood.

Collins took her from his master, clucking to her like an old hen.

OVER and over again he had run his hand down her legs, exclaiming at the muscles, "Hard as iron." Or picked up her feet, one by one, examining the healthy hoof and frog. He marvelled at the sheen of her coat, at her exuberance, the life that bubbled in her.

He led her carefully into the trailer which was hitched to the car.

It was an unusually constructed trailer. In it, against the right side, a small box had been built. This was so that on the long journey, the foal would have this little stall to himself, could not be knocked down or trod upon by an excited mother, could either stand and ruminate, or repose upon the thick bed of straw which covered the floor. When he got hungry the car must stop and the foal would be put in with his mother to nurse.

Now the small creature would not follow his mother into the trailer. She turned her head and nickered to it anxiously, but it paid no attention. It looked at the Green, at the people who stood around, at the fountain in the centre, at the house, the barn, and it was as if it said, "This is all very interesting—let me have a little fun!" It began the ridiculous performance which is a foal's best attempt at bucking. The small curly switch stuck straight up, his nose went down, then his little body twisted and his hind legs shot into the air.

There was a roar of laughter.

Collins beamed as if he had given birth to the foal himself. But he wanted it safe in the little stall in the trailer

which he and Gus had labored half the night to build.

"It seems to fascinate him," said Nell, watching, as they got behind the little fellow and steered him to the trailer. Jewel added her urgent nickerings and watched with great anxiety as they pushed him into the little stall beside her. She reached her head over the partition, smelled him, grunted softly at him.

The trailer was closed.

Presently Rob and Ken and Nell were standing at the end of the terrace seeing the last of the car and trailer as it swept around the shoulder of the hill. Ken turned away first. He went into the house, saying he had some more packing to do. A few minutes later, Nell saw him at the desk, his head bent over a letter he was writing.

KEN was sitting on the terrace, the next afternoon. He was alone on the ranch, his mother and father had gone to town. He was all packed up. In an hour or two, or whenever they came back, they would drive him in to town to have dinner there and then catch the eastbound express.

Miss Sartoris, in her white uniform, came down the Gorge with Penny. Penny, now two years old, was dragging a tiny cart on wheels. In the cart was a doll about six inches long.

As they reached the terrace Ken called to her. "Come here, Penny—come here to see me."

"Go to your brother, Penny," prompted Miss Sartoris, seating herself in one of the terrace chairs and taking out her lacework.

PENNY did not need to be urged. She loved her brothers.

"Come on, Penelope," said Ken, eyeing her thoughtfully.

Penny picked the doll out of the cart and trotted to Ken. She turned it upside down under his face. "See my baby?" she said.

"You too," said Ken sadly. He inspected the dolly as Penny wished him to. He listened to her chatter. She showed him the blue feather, gleaming like a jewel, which Miss Sartoris had thrust through the eyelet of her little white dress.

She spoke so eagerly and hurriedly that there was a little stutter to almost everything she said, a breathless stutter, "I fo—fo—fo—found it."

Ken did the same thing himself sometimes.

Miss Sartoris joined in the conversation and recounted the small adventures of their walk.

Ken sat half-listening, his eyes wandering.

Off on the Green a little grey kitten was playing all by itself. Leaping up at a flower nodding on a stem, catching it, rolling over and over with it. Bagheera came slowly out from the long grass on the hill, watching the kitten who was walking toward the spring house now, quite sedately. Bagheera following close, suddenly sank to the earth, placed a paw on the kitten's back and brought it to the ground.

"Oh, the cruel thing!" exclaimed Miss Sartoris.

"He isn't hurting it, he's just pinning it down," said Ken.

The kitten did not struggle but turned to look into Bagheera's terrible face.

"That cat!" laughed Ken, "the looks he gives! Black-hearted! And out of what a face! But it doesn't mean a thing."

"I wonder if the poor little kitten knows that?" said Miss Sartoris indignantly.

THE sound of horses neighing came from the stables, then the sound of heavy hoofs coming down the Gorge.

## SAVE MONEY ON OILS - GREASES and other farm products. ORDER NOW

Write for catalogue showing Premiums available with our products.

**NORTH AMERICAN LUBRICATION CO. LIMITED**  
National Cartage Bldg. Winnipeg

## HBC FARM LANDS for SALE

IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA

Special Terms Clear Titles

HAY AND GRAZING LEASES  
HAY AND TIMBER PERMITS

Write Desk No. 11, Land Department,  
Hudson's Bay Company, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

**Hudson's Bay Company**  
INCORPORATED 2<sup>nd</sup> MAY 1670

## Your BOOKER IS READY NOW

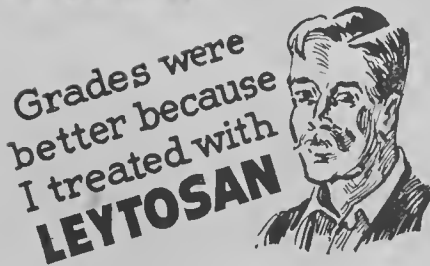
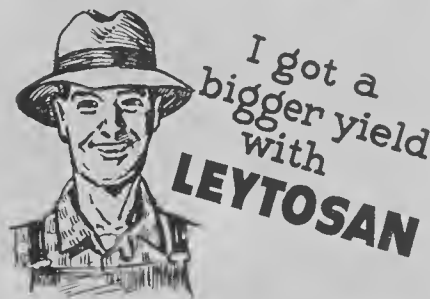
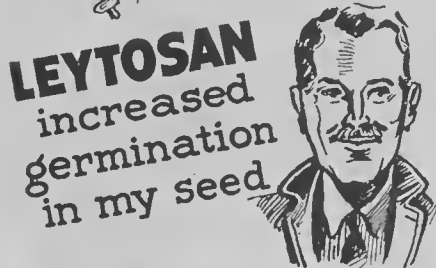
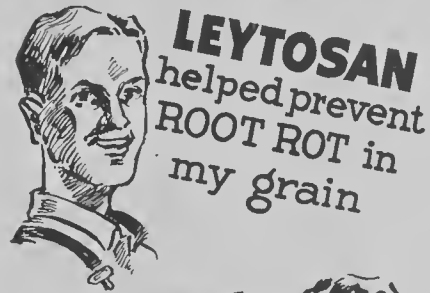
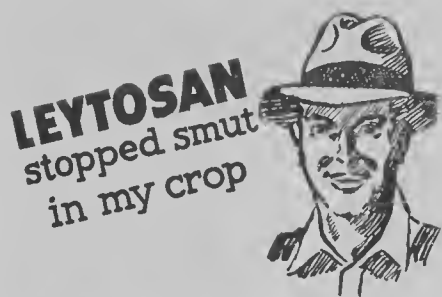
Weight 240 lbs.  
Height Overall 34"  
Width 18", Depth 17"  
Approximate Heating Capacity 5500 cu. ft.

THE NEW IMPROVED "PATENTED" **BOOKER** Self-Feed COAL BURNER

More than 20,000 home owners in Western Canada are satisfied users of the Booker Self Feed Heater, because this is the only heater that burns the cheapest small sized western coal (average cost \$4 per ton) generating complete warmth at all times. A semi-automatic magazine feed heater it has no moving parts to go wrong; you start a fire but once a year and it requires only two fillings per day. Safe and absolutely controlled all the time. THE ONLY HEATER WHICH THROWS THE HEAT DOWNWARDS - KEEPS FLOORS WARM

**INTERNATIONAL Heating & Supply Ltd.**  
KING AND JARVIS WINNIPEG





Farmers everywhere report making more money when they treat their seed with



for **WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY, FLAX**

Ask for it by name at Hardware and General Stores  
CANADIAN SALES AGENTS

**LEYTOSAN (Canada) LIMITED**  
Winnipeg, Manitoba

#### Become a Detective

Men, Women over 16, Learn Detective, Secret-Service. Work home or travel. Write Can. Investigators Institute, Box 25, Station T, Montreal.

**HABACURE...**  
for Home Curing

SECURE FROM YOUR DEALER



Ken was sitting so that with the slightest turn of his head, the Gorge was in view. Now he saw the horse coming down it. The white horse. Thunderhead!

Ken did not move. Miss Sartoris went on chatting, Penny trotting from one to the other.

Thunderhead walked slowly to the fountain. Ken got up and went into the house, through the kitchen to the back porch where a halter and bucket of oats were always kept. He took the halter over his arm, the bucket of oats in his hand, and went out the back door, across the terrace and Green, down to the fountain.

As he approached Thunderhead and began to talk to him, he heard Miss Sartoris say, "Why, is that the horse everyone's been talking about?"

"I guess it is," said Ken easily. "Come on, Thunderhead, you've had enough to drink. How about some oats?"

Thunderhead swung his dripping mouth up, his head high. He turned it to look at Ken, grunting. Ken set the oat pail on the stone rim of the fountain. Thunderhead put his nose down to it. Ken slipped the end of the rope up underneath the great neck with his right hand, took hold of it on the crest of the neck with his left, drew it over, tied it with the loop against a knot which had been put in the rope to keep the noose from slipping. Then, holding this with a catch around his arm, he put the halter underneath Thunderhead's chin, his arms on each side of his head. "Come on, boy! Stick your nose in this!"

Thunderhead thrust his nose through it and lowered his head into the bucket again as Ken fastened the buckle.

Ken's heart did not even miss a beat. He wondered at this. He led the horse around the Green, showed him off to Miss Sartoris. He said, "Want to see me ride him?"

There was the least bit of tension in him, for, after all, Thunderhead had not been ridden since Ken himself had ridden him when he shut him in the Valley of the Eagles. But the horse's training had been thorough, there was only a little crouching, shuddering, a plunge or two as he felt the boy upon his back. And now the old thrill went through Ken at the feel of the tremendous power coiled within that white hide. It made a lump come to his throat.

The horse was obedient to him. Ken's knees held him tightly. Neck-reining with the halter rope, Ken rode him slowly around the fountain, cantered in a wider circle over the Green.

Miss Sartoris was watching admiringly. "Say, Ken, that sure is a pretty horse!"

"Yes, he is pretty, isn't he?" said Ken bringing Thunderhead to a stop in front of the terrace. "Look, Miss Sartoris, what time is it? Have you got a watch?"

She consulted her wrist watch. "It's four o'clock."

"I want to go for a ride on him," said Ken. He slid off the horse. "First let's give Penny a ride. Want to ride the geegee, baby?"

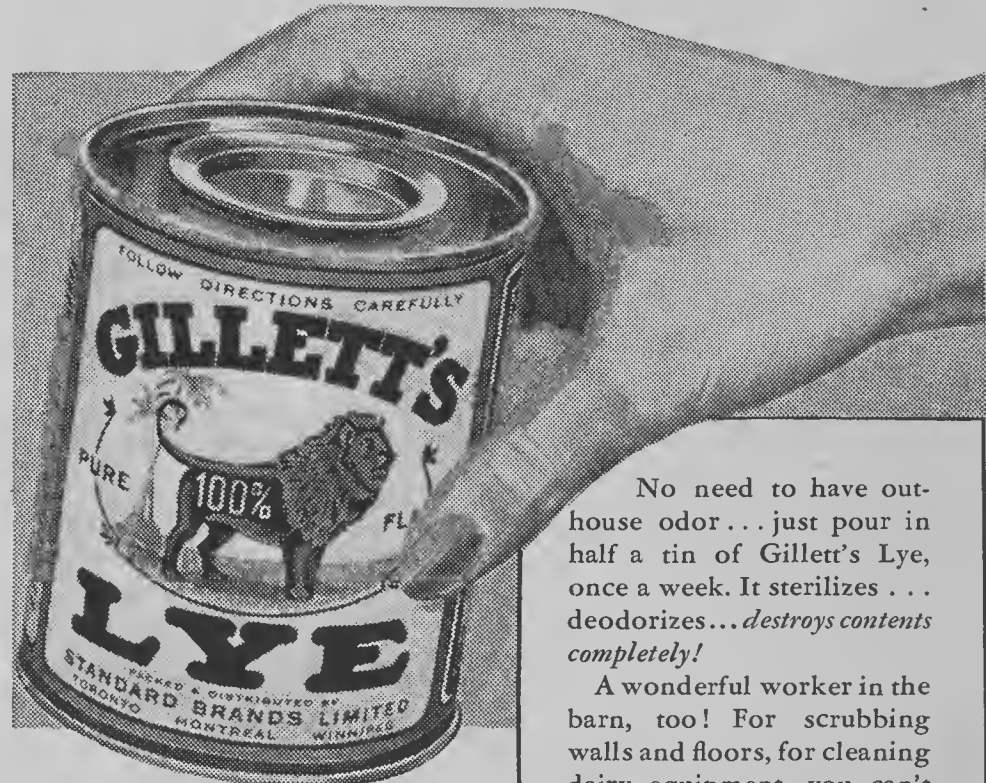
"Huh?" said Penny cocking her head and looking at the horse. Without letting go the rope Ken picked her up and held her under Thunderhead's nose. "Smell her, Thunderhead. That's my sister. That's my mother's baby. Get a whiff of her."

PENNY was squealing, thrust her fists against Thunderhead's big face which she did not like to have quite so close to her. Thunderhead's eyes bugged widely at her, he smelled her in loud snorts. She squirmed around, got a foot against his face and gave it a shove.

Pearl came out of the house to see what was doing. Ken lifted Penny up on to the stallion's broad back and the



**A CLEAN, FRESH OUTHOUSE  
IN A JIFFY  
WITH GILLETT'S**



No need to have outhouse odor... just pour in half a tin of Gillett's Lye, once a week. It sterilizes... deodorizes... destroys contents completely!

A wonderful worker in the barn, too! For scrubbing walls and floors, for cleaning dairy equipment, you can't beat Gillett's! 1 tin makes 10 gallons of top grade deodorizing solution.\*

\*Never dissolve lye in hot water. The action of lye itself heats water.

**SHAKE IT IN...  
HALF A TIN...  
ONCE A WEEK!**

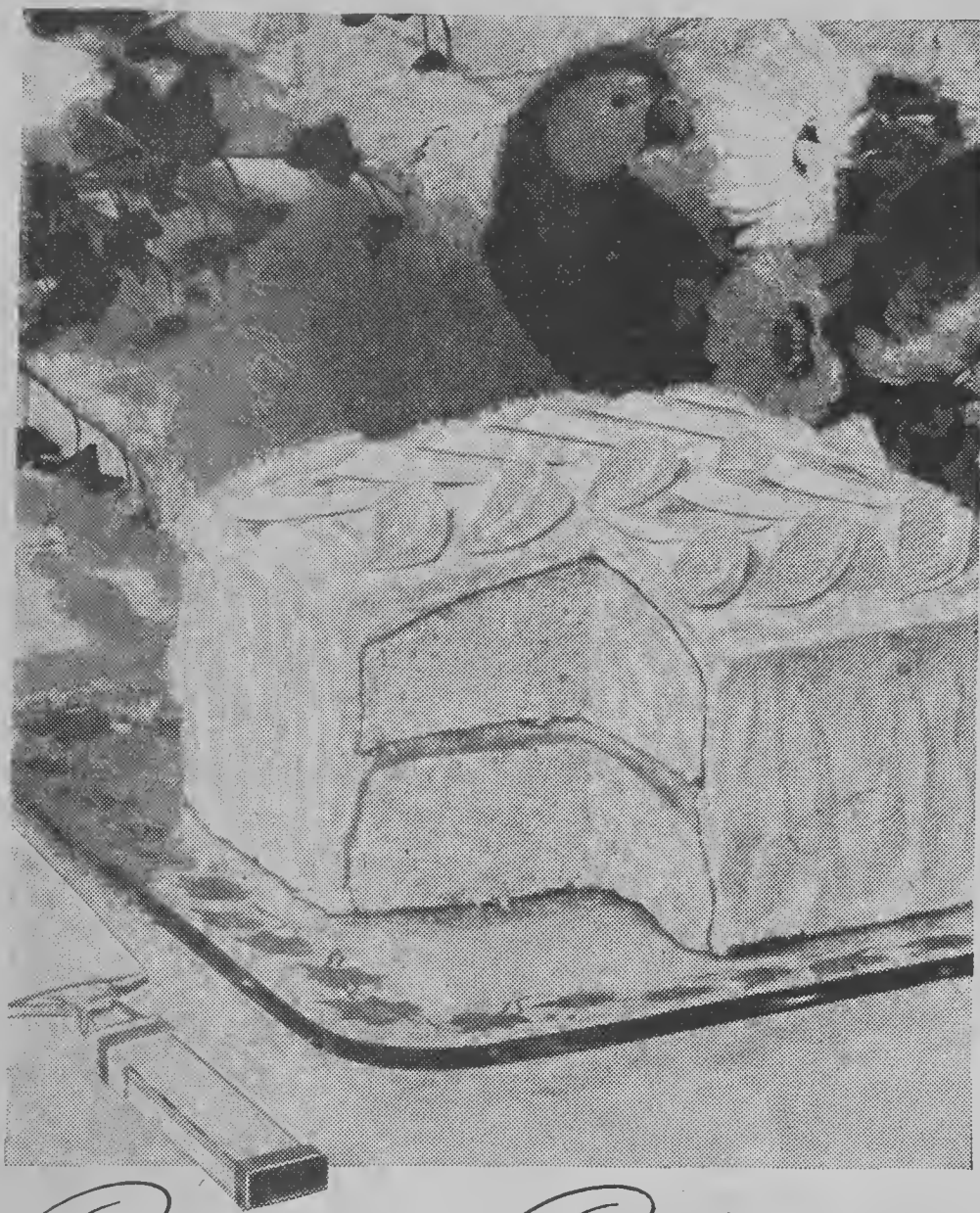
"See how clean and fresh Gillett's keeps my outhouse! I wouldn't be without it inside the house, either. It keeps drains running free, cuts right through grease and grime. Gillett's goes after all my messy cleaning jobs. Saves me money, too—makes wonderful soap at less than 1¢ a bar."



**Free Booklet!**

Time-saving tips on how to make soap, care for dairy equipment, clear clogged drains... how to save yourself all kinds of messy work with Gillett's. Write to Standard Brands Ltd., Fraser Ave., Toronto, Ont., for free copy.





# Sweet and Sumptuous

## BANANA-ORANGE CAKE

• Sweet slices of juicy oranges, flavor-rich bananas nestled in a delicate fluff of a frosting! M-mm—what a lovely, luscious concoction is Magic's Banana-Orange Cake.

Delicious,  
light—  
made with  
**MAGIC**

For delicate texture, delicious flavor in everything you bake, always use Magic. You'll see why 3 generations of Canadian homemakers have depended on Magic for top-notch baking results. Get Magic today!

### BANANA-ORANGE CAKE

½ cup shortening	½ tsp. salt
1 cup sugar	¾ cup milk
2 eggs	1 tsp. vanilla extract
1¾ cups sifted all-purpose flour	Orange filling
3 tps. Magic Baking Powder	Orange sections
	Orange frosting
	Banana slices

Cream together shortening and sugar. Add eggs, one at a time, beating after each. Sift together flour, baking powder and salt; and add alternately with milk to creamed mixture. Add vanilla extract. Pour into two greased 8-inch square layer pans. Bake in moderately hot oven, 375°F., 25 min.

Cool 5 min. Remove from pans; cool on wire rack. Spread orange filling on bottom layer; place orange sections on filling. Place top layer on filling; cover with orange frosting. Garnish with orange sections and banana slices.

**ORANGE FROSTING:** Combine 2 egg whites, 1 cup light corn syrup, and ½ tsp. salt; place over boiling water. Beat with rotary beater about 7 minutes or until frosting holds shape. Add 1 tbs. grated orange rind. Tint orange with orange vegetable coloring.

**ORANGE FILLING:** Mix ½ cup sugar, 3 tbs. flour, and ¼ tsp. salt; add ½ cup water. Beat 2 egg yolks; add. Add ½ cup orange and 1 tbs. lemon juices. Cook over boiling water, stirring constantly, until thickened. Cover; cook 5 min. Add 1 tsp. grated orange rind. Cool.

In order to prevent banana slices from darkening, they should be either dipped in orange juice or else put on just before the cake is served.



big black muzzle and face came around to watch her.

"Come along, Miss Sartoris, you hold her while I lead him."

Miss Sartoris clutched the baby by one foot and her sash and the little procession wound around the fountain. Penny laughed, pounding her little fists on the horse's withers.

Ken grinned at the nurse. "He's used to foals. He knows how they behave."

He lifted the baby off. "I'm going for a ride. Listen. If my mother and father come back before I'm back, don't tell them Thunderhead came back, I want to tell them myself."

The nurse and Pearl promised. Ken vaulted on the horse again and rode off to saddle him.

Ken had his ride. . . .

It was only at the station, when he was saying goodbye to his mother and father that he told them that Thunderhead had come home and that he had put him in the box stall in the cow barn, where Jewel had been.

He added. "So he's there now. You can do whatever you want with him. Are you going to shoot him, Dad?"

Rob answered this casually, "No, of course not, Ken. Now that he's been caught, there no point in shooting him. I'll have Dr. Hicks up to geld him. He'll be a better horse than ever, all the trouble over, and you'll have him to ride for half of your life. A magnificent animal! I can't tell you how happy I am this happened."

Rob and Nell drove home along the Lincoln Highway in a state of excitement. The rebel, the outlaw home at last, and of his own free will! They visited him in his stall. He knew Nell's touch. His head curved to follow her, and she remembered the day after his birth, when, bewildered and frightened, he had run to her and hidden his eyes against her.

Next day Rob went for a ride on him.

With the thought in his mind of not putting too much strain on the stallion's self-control, Rob turned his back on the ranch house, the Gorge, the pasture where the mares were enclosed and took his way down the meadows, along Lone Tree Creek. Time and again he put Thunderhead at the stream to jump it—wider and wider jumps—jumps with a high wall of willows this side of the water—the other side, and every time the stallion sailed over hardly pausing to gather himself or to take off. What power! What reserve! Rob's blood began to run faster. He crossed the meadow to the place where the ground sloped up and away from the creek. One of the steep rock-slides separated it from the higher grazing land above. He put the stallion at the rock-slide and let him have his head. He felt the muscles gather under him. There were slight roughnesses in the surface of the rock, here and there a vein of grass, an angle—nothing presented any difficulty to Thunderhead. The big hoofs seized every foothold unerringly. Where there was no foothold he seemed to advance by an irresistible inner force, there was a great leap at the end, and they were on the grass. Rob touched his heel to the curving arc of ribs and Thunderhead moved into a swift canter. Rob would try his speed now and prepared, with hands, heels, and the tilt of his body, to give the signal, but Thunderhead read his mind and anticipated him. The canter became a gallop, a run, then that incredibly swift floating pace which seemed more in the air than on the ground. The hoofs reached, slashed at the ground, man and horse sailed forward, the hoofs reached, slashed again—

THE quickening of his blood became an excitement such as Rob had rarely felt. What horseman is there who has not at times dreamed of a ride like the ride of the Valkyries than anything which takes place on this earth?

And of a horse endowed as, occasionally, a man is endowed with almost supernatural abilities? Here it was—the supernatural ride, and the unearthly stallion between his knees, happy as he was happy, rejoicing as he was rejoicing, perfectly balanced by him, perfectly obedient.

Thoughts zigzagged through Rob's mind uncontrolled. They struck into his heart. Recollections of his long war against this animal . . . *give away . . . geld . . . shoot . . . kill. . .*

A barbed-wire fence appeared straight in front of them. A moment's indecision shadowed Rob's mind and the stallion's pace mirrored it. Never, in all the years he had spent on the ranch had Rob put a horse at a barbed-wire fence or allowed anyone else to, but Thunderhead was different. His indecision passed. He needed to give no signal. Again the horse knew his mind, and effortlessly rose and cleared the fence with a good foot to spare.

Then a kind of wildness took possession of Rob. Why guide the horse here or there? He could go anywhere! Down again over a steep bank into the meadow, across the willows and the brook, up the other side clearing a fence with an uphill jump and onto the south grazing land which took them, in a big curve, up to Saddle Back. Saddle Back was empty now, no mares, no colts, no stud. Rob pulled Thunderhead to a stop on the crest and they stood together, surveying the vast expanse spreading below them. The stallion's crest lifted, his nostrils expanded, his eyes were wide, his head turned in swift jerks, this way and that as the wind brought him messages. He looked along at the Buckhorn Mountains to the south.

At last Rob gathered the reins and turned toward the ranch. This would be the final test. On the way home they would pass the Six Foot Pasture where the mares were confined.

Thunderhead did not pass them unaffected. His body gathered and it trembled. Rob held him with hands, knees, and voice. There were wild neighs and answering whinnies from the mares. They collected at the fence, crying to him to come closer. But he had been well trained. Under the saddle, he gave obedience.

Rob unsaddled him and rubbed him down, fed him, led him to water. There was no sweat on him. The ride had not winded him.

That night he told Nell he was considering replacing Banner with Thunderhead as the Goose Bar stud.

Nell's hands crashed on the piano keys. "Thunderhead!"

"Yes, Thunderhead!"

"But you were going to have him gelded!"

"I'm not going to have him gelded!"

"Rob!"

"Well, a man can change his mind, can't he?" He was sitting by the fire, staring into it, leaning forward, his arms set across his thighs. Now he sprang up, went to the mantel and nervously began to fill his pipe. As he did so, he stepped on Chaps' tail and there was a wild yelp. Impatiently he shoved the dog away. Chaps went off and sat down near the piano, eyeing him reproachfully.

"But," said Nell slowly, feeling her way, "he has only half-papers. He's not entirely purebred. He has all that bad blood of the Albino in him."

ROB'S voice was sharp and angry. "Bad blood! You can call it that from the point of view of wanting to play safe. If I was breeding race horses no doubt it might be considered bad blood. It is unruly and intractable. Yet see what Ken did with him! And look at his extraordinary natural endowment. He had it in him to win that race two years ago at Saginaw Falls and many another race. He has magnificent blood



in him, too. Not only the spirit and power and speed he gets from the Albino but look at the rest of his blood, Appalachian, Banner, Flicka and a host of thoroughbred ancestors!"

Nell's hands dropped in her lap and then she leaned down to stroke Chaps' long ears, lifting one of them, absent-mindedly rubbing it over his face then dropping it again. One of Chaps' eyebrows went up toward Nell, the other eye, with a comically wary expression in it, was fastened on Rob. The dog seemed to sense a strange tension in his master.

"What about Banner?" asked Nell.

"Banner will have the rest he deserves. The best the ranch has to offer. A pasture of his own, shelter in the winter, a box stall, oats and hay as long as he has teeth to eat them. He's given me a lifetime of service."

"And WhoDat," said Nell. "You had picked him to replace Banner."

Rob made an impatient gesture. "What of it? Anyone with half an eye can see that WhoDat is not cut out for a range stallion." He tamped the tobacco violently into the bowl of his pipe and went on in the same half-angry voice. "The purpose of all breeding is to produce the perfect—the superperfect individual. When you've done it—when you've got him, what sense is there in finding fault with the process that made him?" He struck a match, held it over the bowl of his pipe, puffed until smoke poured out of his mouth, then threw the match into the fire. "Besides," he added, "if Thunderhead had once won a great race, he would have a NAME, and his colts would sell because of that."

"Won a great race!" exclaimed Nell. "What are you talking about?"

"The Delaware Hunt Cup."

"But Ken is going to ride Jewel!"

Rob did not turn his head but the narrowed line of his blue eyes swung around to rest upon her face, his white teeth showed beside the stem of his pipe.

Nell sprang to her feet. "Rob! You wouldn't!"

"Wouldn't I!" he grinned. "I can't wait for the chance!"

Nell walked slowly across the room to stand near him. She could not find words to comment on this. Her mind struggled with the possibilities it opened up.

Rob took his pipe out of his mouth and said more quietly, "Nell, I'm aching to do it. And Thunderhead is aching to do it. And we'll win. Ken has never completely mastered that stallion. No boy could. He's a man's horse. He's my horse. And I tell you he knows it."

Nell looked down at the fire, then lifted her hands and examined a hang-nail on one finger. She sat down abruptly and slowly raised her eyes to Rob's.

He was looking at her with a strange, questioning, almost humble expression. "Yes," he said, "I'm thinking of that, too. How would it affect Ken? After all, Thunderhead belongs to him—"

Nell looked back at the fire, placing herself first in Rob's shoes, then in Ken's.

Finally she said, "Ken's awfully happy that he's going to ride Jewel. That's tied up with Carey."

Rob nodded eagerly. He puffed at his pipe, he dreamed his dream, staring at the fire. At last he sighed. "It's up to the kid," he said. "I'll take Thunderhead to the race, just as I did before, with Ken not knowing it. Then I'll give him his choice. I'll tell him I've brought the stallion for *him* to ride, but if he prefers to ride Jewel, I'll ride him myself."

He sat down again, Nell got her knitting bag, and while a tiny sweater for Penny grew between the ivory needles, they discussed the plan.

"It was the mob and the noise in the grandstand that upset Thunderhead in the last race," said Rob thoughtfully.

"I'll have time to give him a chance to get used to that before snow flies—take him to a couple of the local rodeos."

"And there's to be a big auction over at Pine Bluffs," said Nell. "There'll be mobs there. I'll go along!" she added excitedly.

"What about when I take him East?" asked Rob. "I suppose you won't want to leave Penny?"

Blue fire flashed at him from her eyes. "Not go!" she exclaimed. "Do you think I would miss that race with either you or Ken riding Thunderhead? We'll keep Miss Sartoris for Penny."

Rob's eyebrows shot up and he grinned. "Atta girl!"

Nell's hands dropped in her lap. "Thanksgiving," she murmured. "It might be very cold. A good thing I've got my grey squirrel coat."

Excitement swept Rob again. He leaped to his feet. "I've got a chance!" he cried and gave a skip, like a boy.

Nell smiled and Chaps came back from his corner eager to share the happiness which, mysteriously, had suddenly filled the room. He humbly begged pardon for having been stepped on and sat down before Rob, his stump of a tail brushing the floor ecstatically, his wistful brown eyes straining upward.

THE day of the race was raw and cold. Fitful sunshine played over the course and the rolling Delaware country beyond. Although occasionally there was the smell of snow in the air the ground was dry and hard. It was weather to whip heat into the blood and make the horses dance as they stood in the paddock waiting to be saddled.

Nell pulled the collar of her soft grey squirrel coat up around her face. It was nervousness rather than cold that made her do it. Now that the race, the race, was about to be run, this feeling that was almost panic had taken possession of her. Rob, she whispered to herself, Rob—and her hand slipped inside the fur and clutched her throat, the old gesture, the old fear of choking.

"Oh, I wish they'd come! I wish they'd come!" Carey, standing in front of Nell in the box, swept the field with her glasses. Her little feet, from suspense and excitement, did a tattoo on the floor. Mrs. Palmer, ponderous in mink and broadcloth, sat beside her, one hand holding the knob of a stout cane—this because of her rheumatism—and the other occupied as Carey's were, holding field glasses to her eyes.

"Don't you, Mrs. McLaughlin?" called Carey over her shoulder. "I just simply can't wait!"

There was no answer from Nell. Carey cast a glance backward. "Are you nervous, Mrs. McLaughlin? Nervous about Ken?"

"No," said Nell, her voice steady but slightly hoarse.

"Sit down, Carey, and be quiet!" ordered her grandmother. "You behave as if you had never seen a race before!"

"I've never seen Ken McLaughlin ride Crown Jewel before!"

It was true that Nell felt no anxiety about Ken. This panic had seized her when Ken had made his decision to stick to the original plan and ride Jewel. Why had he done that? To win a victory for Carey's filly? Or because he saw that his Dad longed to ride Thunderhead? Nell suspected it was the latter. At any rate it had not been until that moment that Rob's riding of the stallion had become real to her. Now it was coming, now it was inevitable, and it was only a matter of minutes before she would see them ride out onto the track and take their places.

She had been insane ever to agree to it! Rob — middle-aged, tough and close-knit in bone and muscle—not like these little slim whips of jockeys, not like Ken who could take a dozen falls a day and not know it—Those terrible jumps!



46 G



KDA

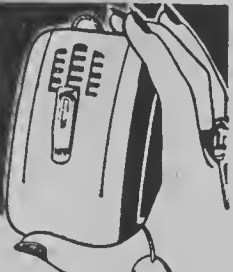


# GREAT NEWS

## TO THOUSANDS WHO SUFFER

# HEARING LOSS

THIS TINY  
HIDDEN  
ONE-UNIT  
IS ALL  
YOU WEAR



**JUST OUT!**

World's Smallest Receiver  
with 2 to 6 times more Power! \*

Here, at last, is a truly amazing new kind of One-Unit Hearing Aid which gives more REALISM to hearing, more satisfaction, enjoyment, comfort. Gone, forever, are the discomforts of old-fashioned hearing aids. No more clumsy battery packs, no dangling, unsightly battery wires. No harsh, painful, "tinny" noises. No "static". No hollow undertones.

**FREE** Mail coupon below for Free Booklet about Hearing Problems, and what Science is doing to overcome deafness. No obligations.

Accepted by the Council on Physical Medicine, American Medical Association

**Beltone** Sound Pressure  
**MONO-PAC**  
**ONE-UNIT HEARING AID**

**MAIL COUPON FOR FREE BOOKLET**

BELTONE HEARING AID CO., Dept. CGU-1  
1450 West 19th Street, Chicago 8, Illinois  
Please send me, without cost or obligation, the new FREE booklet of interesting facts about DEAFNESS and HOW to OVERCOME IT.

Name.....  
Address.....  
Town.....State.....

## Your CHILD WILL LIKE this Kind of Laxative:

Ex-Lax is effective, all right—but effective in a *gentle* way. It won't weaken or upset the children. It won't make them feel bad afterwards.

—it's not too strong!

Ex-Lax can be given to the children with complete confidence. Although it has a fine chocolate taste, its action is thorough and dependable.

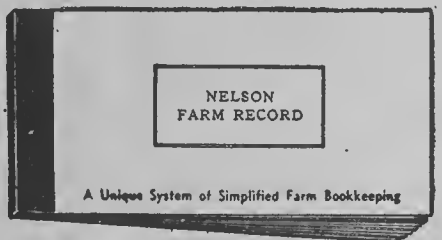
—it's not too mild!

Ex-Lax is one laxative that avoids extremes. It works easily and effectively at the same time. In other words, Ex-Lax is

—the Happy Medium!

**EX-LAX** The Chocolate Laxative  
Only 15c. or 35c.

**MAKE YOUR FARMING**  
**MORE enjoyable . . .**  
**MORE profitable . . .**  
**BY PUTTING IT ON A BUSINESS BASIS**  
**WITH A**



### NELSON FARM RECORD

the new system of bookkeeping for farmers. Complete and easy to understand, it requires less than 5 minutes each day to keep. Simplify your Income Tax problems, send for your Record today.

#### Nelson Farm Record

714—7th AVE. WEST CALGARY, ALTA.  
Please send me one copy of the NELSON FARM RECORD, postpaid, I am enclosing Money Order for ..... (\$1.85 for one-year size) (\$3.75 for three-year size).

NAME.....  
ADDRESS.....

Her eyes swept the course taking in the brush, the rails and ditches, her mind trying to hide from her the fact that what she could see was not the half of it. She knew every jump. At the ranch, she and Rob together had studied the course. Rob had duplicated every jump and there was not one which had caused Thunderhead the slightest difficulty. Still—this was a race. This was the Delaware Hunt Cup, the stiffest steeplechase in America. There would be falls—there was never a steeplechase without falls—she had seen them in the movies, horrible falls, one man piling on another—

Nell sprang to her feet and leaned over Mrs. Palmer's shoulder. "I'm going down, Mrs. Palmer. I want to see Rob a moment. I'll be right back."

"Oh, I'm coming too, Mrs. McLaughlin! Wait for me!"

Nell did not wait. She hurried out of the box and started to push her way through the crowds downward.

Mrs. Palmer dropped her cane, her hand shot out and grabbed Carey by the wrist. "You'll stay where you are!"

Carey tugged at her wrist. "Oh, Grandmother! Please!"

MRS. PALMER'S face was bent on the girl. It was her terrible face. The face in which the beautiful grey eyes under their aristocratic black arches became something so menacing they could not be met.

Carey's eyes stung with hot tears. She felt frightened and indignant and ashamed. She ceased to struggle. It would be indecent. She allowed her wrist to remain in that iron grasp. With the other hand she raised her binoculars to her eyes and directed them to the spot where the horses would appear on their parade to the post.

Nell's eyes did not see very clearly. The crowd and the blaring of the loud-speakers confused her. She made her way toward the paddock as fast as she could. But there! She was too late! There came the first one, a tall black horse on dancing feet. Nell's heart gave a leap. Crown Jewel! No! No white marks on the face and not Ken in the saddle but a cerise-shirted jockey with a young-old face and number 7 on his back. Another tall black horse exactly like the first one! Not Ken. Number 11 and colors green and gold—but surely those were the Greenway colors? Nell felt still more confused. Where was Thunderhead? Rob would be wearing a black shirt. She pressed her way forward. A tall man in a belted, brown overcoat and soft hat was walking toward her. He blocked her line of vision. She tried to dodge to one side of him but he seized her arm.

"Nell!"

Bewildered by the voice, her eyes still strained to see the white horse, the black-shirted rider. *There they come!*

Rob squeezed her arm hard. She looked into his dark face, then flashed her glance to the jockey who was riding the big white horse through the opening. The shirt had the number 4, and it covered a very slim, boyish body. The horse—those great white haunches! the powerful legs!

"Rob!" she cried, clutching him. "Oh, Rob!"

A surge of the crowd almost upset her. Rob's strong arms held her steady, he plowed a way for her, drew her back against the grandstand, then, raising his knee, he braced a toe in an aperture of the boards and lifted her to his knee.

"Can you see?"

Her head was considerably above his own. She strained her eyes after the horses.

"Rob! What happened?"

"Watch!"

"But what happened?"

"I tumbled—that's all!"

"Tumbled?"

"Nell! It's about two months I've been in love with Thunderhead. Ken's been in love with him since he was born—get it?"

"He did it for you?—chase Jewel, I mean?"

"That's it. Now watch them. I can't see. Where are they?"

"They're marching past the judges' stand," said Nell. "Who's that on Crown Jewel—number eleven, isn't she—with the green and gold?"

"Yep. That's Vickers, a crackerjack rider."

NELL felt so great a relief she could almost have fainted. She clutched Rob and stared into his face. She felt no fear for Ken. Whether he won or not did not matter. The stallion would carry him safely.

"What are they doing?" demanded Rob, and Nell looked again.

"Crown Jewel is skylarking around. Dancing."

Rob chuckled. "Wouldn't be surprised if she came in second."

"There's another horse looks just like her, number seven, with cerise colors."

"That's Gay Lady. She won this steeplechase last year."

One bay horse—he seemed an unruly beast—was being led past the judges' stand.

"They're collecting at the starting post."

There was a sudden crescendo in the roar of sound from the grandstand.

"What's that?" Rob asked.

"That bay horse that was led past the judges' stand—when he got near the other horses at the post he lashed out at several. He looks vicious to me."

"What's his number?"

"Ten. Blue and red stripes."

"That's Top Hole—a bad actor but a good 'chaser'."

"They're putting him in the outside stall— Oh! They're off!"

The roar from the grandstand swelled as the horses swept forward and rapidly sorted themselves out into leaders, followers, tail-enders. Crown Jewel made a good start and held her place in a group of three just behind the leaders. Thunderhead ran alone behind the tail-enders.

Beaver Greenway joined them. Edging their way as the crowd surged and flowed, they gradually worked to the rail. How swiftly the first mile was covered! Four tough jumps and two horses down already, but not Jewel, not Thunderhead. The stallion was running wide on the outside, gaining on the others a little, taking his jumps easily. And now the bright shirts and the straining horses were half hidden as they curved away through the rolling country beyond.

Greenway's field glasses were held to his eyes for a long steady inspection. As he lowered them he said quietly to Rob, "That white stallion of yours is going to win."

At the words Nell's heart leaped and across her memory there swept the panorama of Ken's long struggle with the stallion. To conceal her emotion she plucked Rob's sleeve. "You *will* be careless about tossing off sentences that are full of dynamite!"

"Me? Dynamite? What do you mean?"

"Long ago—how many years?—you said, *the only reason I've kept any horse of this line is because I thought maybe some day there would be one gentle one and I'd have a race horse.*"

"Yeah—" muttered Rob in answer. "If only he doesn't take it into his head to buck."

Carey had ceased to be aware of her grandmother's grasp on her wrist at the moment she had recognized Ken on Thunderhead and Vickers on Jewel.

The old lady made the discovery at the same moment. "Hah!" she exclaimed.

ed. "That Ken McLaughlin! He's riding his own horse after all, not yours!"

"I'm glad of it! I tried to get him to!"

"Why should you do such a thing?"

"You wouldn't understand," said Carey with barely concealed scorn.

There was silence for a few moments, both of them closely watching the track.

Mrs. Palmer sniffed. "Well! He's way behind. He hardly seems to be trying."

Again Carey felt as if she were going to cry. If only Nell had been there, or her uncle—someone who was sympathetic to her and to Ken.

"You just wait," she exclaimed bravely. "He can do whatever he wants to do— Ah—" The cry burst from her, as at the brush and water jump at the turn there was a bunching of the three leading horses. They disappeared from view, only one, Top Hole, emerged from the tangle. The crowd roared. Jewel and her close competitor, Gay Lady, were safely over. They had second and third place. Thunderhead, wide of the jam, sailed over easily.

AND now Thunderhead began to close up the distance between himself and the leaders. He still ran wide, as if scorning the advantage of being closer to the rail. Down the backstretch he was abreast of Top Hole. The two horses took jump after jump with absolute precision. As Thunderhead forged ahead, running now with his strange floating gait, Top Hole seemed to lose heart. He dropped back. The crowd went wild. One length, two, three separated the white stallion from the six horses who were still in the running. They swept into the home stretch, the jockeys plying their whips, the crowd in a frenzy, all eyes fastened on the one jump remaining, the rail, the ditch, the wall and the water. Jewel galloped with might and main as if indignant that Thunderhead should run away from her.

For one second Carey closed her eyes. But only for a second. In the breathless, almost silent moment in which Thunderhead rode up to the last jump, Carey leaned forward and yelled, "Oh you, Ken! COME ON!"

It was over.

Carey drew a deep breath, hardly aware of the great roar of the crowd around her. Thunderhead first, Jewel second by a nose.

The grasp on her wrist tightened and she met her grandmother's blazing eyes. "What behavior! You ought to be ashamed!"

"Ken's won," stammered Carey. "He's won, Grandma! Let me go!" She gave a tug at her wrist. Around them the crowd was surging into the aisles of the grandstand. Announcements were being bawled through the loudspeakers. "You stay here with me!" said Mrs. Palmer severely.

For one moment Carey stood, hardly aware of her grandmother, thrilling with the realization of the strange haphazard victory which, after so many heartbreaking years of struggle and failure, had come to Ken.

Then Carey turned on the old lady. "Grandma, there are some things I want to tell you!"

"Tell me!" Mrs. Palmer became inches taller. Her eyes bored into the girl's face.

"Yes—tell you." Carey marvelled that she was completely without fear. "I am engaged to Ken McLaughlin. I am not going back with you to the Blue Moon. I'm going to Miss Meredith's school in Washington to get the rest of my college credits and next year I'm going to Vassar. And I'll be visiting the McLaughlins most of next summer at the Goose Bar."

"You dare to tell me, what you'll do and not do!"

For answer Carey smiled. She lifted her imprisoned wrist, gave it a sharp twist, and she was free.



She said the word aloud as she stepped back, rubbing the skin where her grandmother's hand had held her. "Free!" The next moment she was gone.

Mrs. Palmer could hardly believe that such a thing could happen to her. She looked around to see whom she could get to take her part, but the crowd was concerned only with the outcome of the race, the horses, the announcements. She sat with lips drawn in, brows pulled down over her eyes which darted this way and that.

Then a man in the next box saw the cane which had rolled out of her reach. He entered the box, picked up her cane, and courteously handed it to her.

She accepted it without a smile or a word of thanks and continued to sit there as if waiting, the knob of the cane in one hand, her other clasping her large suede bag to her breast. At last her lips began to quiver and her eyes to fill.

She glanced furtively around, but there was no one to see.

With an abrupt, angry gesture, she threw the cane to the floor, rose to her feet and drew her mink coat closer around her. Then, with an air of great hauteur, and with steady gait, she left the box.

All the newspapers and racing sheets found material for something more than the usual announcement of the winner of this famous event. The head-

line, RANGE STALLION WALKS AWAY WITH THE DELAWARE HUNT CUP topped an article of three columns, six inches long, which also contained a picture of Ken sitting on Thunderhead and wearing an amazed expression as he put out his hands to receive the trophy. The stallion had refused his share of the glory—the garland of flowers, and was photographed in the act of snorting his disgust. Something of Thunderhead's history was given, also that of Crown Jewel, who had amused onlookers by breaking away from her groom and running to Thunderhead to rub her nose affectionately against his shoulder.

The article was not flattering enough to satisfy Carey, but she liked the picture, and that night, as she pinned it to the edge of the mirror of her dressing-table and then stood looking at it, there was a warm, excited smile on her face. "You don't know it yet, Ken, but we're engaged—really engaged."

THE June night was warm. Moonlight flooded the Saddle Back making strange shadows of the few, lonely monkey trees which broke the line of the hill, the sharp jut of rocks, the mares that grazed quietly on the rich, early summer grass, the white stallion who stood on the topmost peak, sloping, as if on a stair, his eyes taking in a vast sweep of country.

Below the Saddle Back, to the north, the buildings of the ranch nestled at either end of the Gorge, and from these came always sounds and smells that made his nerves tingle. He would listen, while an hour passed. He would lift his nostrils to catch the different scents, sorting them out, sorting out the voices, associating some experience with every sound, such as the rattle of a bucket, the slam of a door, feet walking up the Gorge.

The south, where twenty miles away the plains broke into folds, then higher hills, then the great crags and ranges of the Buckhorn Mountains—this drew him, too. Here was a deep fascination, a far call to which he must ever respond with an emotion that made his whole body quiver.

Closer at hand were his mares and colts. He and Rob had brought them up that day from their winter pasture in Castle Rock Meadow to summer pasture on Saddle Back. They were tired. The little foals, one or two months old, lay flat on their sides, some of the mares too.

A profound sigh went through the stallion. He slowly picked his way down the steep point of the hill and began to feed voraciously on the luscious mountain grass.

THE END

(Copyright, 1946, by MARY O'HARA)

## UNDER THE PEACE TOWER

Continued from page 11

Gardiner or nobody in the cabinet, and his zeal for the farmer has been rewarded by his own province sending only one other man to Ottawa to support him.

Hon. Mr. Gardiner made Canada accept the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act, and convinced a government here that the Prairie Farm Assistance Act should be a federal charge, even though the constitution says the province should take care of it. Again, it was he who fought—and beat—Donald Gordon, czar of Wartime Prices and Trade Board. Gordon, a six-foot plus Scot, licked everybody in Ottawa, but our Saskatchewan David beat Goliath Gordon. Now he has just fought and won, one of his greatest battles.

IT'S all been very hush-hush of course, but the Socialist government of Britain sent out to Canada some pretty tough traders to wrap up a new deal with Canada. Anybody who thinks the English are pantywaists when they get around the table had better think again. Briefly, they wanted to back out and beg off some of their agricultural purchases, and instead, use their dollars to buy Canadian raw materials. These raw materials would be shipped to England and then shipped out again as finished products. Then meanwhile, they would make deals for food products elsewhere, Russia included. You probably have noted where the English closed a deal to buy Australian wheat for the equivalent of \$2.72, while we were still getting \$1.55. The Australian farmer, however, did not get the whole of the \$2.72 right away but something like \$1.40 as a down payment. They have socialism in Australia too.

Now Gardiner was not going to have the British justify their socialistic economy at the expense of the Canadian farmer. So he fought, and he fought, and he fought. He won, and as a result, the British called off their plan to buy Canadian raw products at the expense of Canadian agriculture. To this day, I haven't seen one kind word in the western press about it, one single Thank You to the tough and indestructible Jimmie.

As a footnote to my first column, in italics, there usually is the sentiment expressed that the views in this column are not necessarily those of The Coun-

try Guide. Again, I am well aware that what I have to say is not always something with which prairie farmers will always agree. But this is still a free country, and inter-change of information from east to west is still good for everybody. What I want to emphasize is this, that often we easterners place little value on things that are enormously important to you westerners; and that what we think is of great consequence here gets scant mention in the summerfallow. For instance, the enquiry on railway rates has taken place only a few rods away from where I work. Yet I have never been there. Such high priced counsel as Murdoch MacPherson, of Regina, and Col. Layton Ralston, of Montreal, I see on the streets, but they are just two more lawyers in this law-ridden city. Down here we are bored to death with all this talk of wheat. Most of us never saw a field of wheat. A combine would be as rare a curiosity as a condor.

Yet we all know Gardiner, we all know that he is always fighting for the western farmer. Most people on Parliament Hill think the western farmer is the spoiled, pampered darling of the House of Commons. You will hear it said in Ottawa that "the west can do no wrong." Now you obviously do not agree with this; I just cite it all to show you the atmosphere in these parts. In all this indifference, in all this thinly disguised hostility, Jimmie Gardiner works, and fights, and fights, and works. No one here knows (or cares) what all the fight's about. So whatever you may think of the Minister of Agriculture out there, this writer at least thinks he is the most unappreciated political figure in Canada.

It is too early yet to say what Mackenzie King has up his sleeve. But it is a fair guess that he first of all will have the cabinet get up and tell their story. The big job will be to sell themselves and their policies to the Canadian people. If they do it well, then things will go on serenely. If not, there is always the possibility of an election. As to when, if ever, Mr. King himself plans to retire, your guess is as good as mine. A lot of people here figure he can be "persuaded" to run again.

Meanwhile, ahead of it, the government faces the big job of catching up with the Canadian people.



### ATTENTION!

This ad is addressed to a man not over age 55 who is concerned about his future security and interested in getting a business of his own. He may be too old for heavy work, or again, he may be a young man. Perhaps his income is uncertain or not enough to meet present-day demands. He may be discouraged, but if he has good references and a car, there is a possibility of him qualifying for better than average earnings. He should forward full personal history to the advertiser, Box 198, The Country Guide, Winnipeg.

**LONELY HEARTS** Find your sweetheart through my Club; Old and Reliable; Established 1924. Personal Palmstake service for refined men and women (CONFIDENTIAL). Free particulars, photos, descriptions sealed. LOIS REEDER, BOX 549, PALESTINE, TEXAS.

## No need to be a victim of Constipation

### Vegetable Laxative may be the answer

NR helps remove wastes, relieves weary feeling, headaches caused by irregularity. Thorough, pleasing action. They're all-vegetable—NR Tablets come in two strengths, NR and NR Juniors (½ dose) for extra mild action. Plain or chocolate coated.

TAKE



## RUPTURE!

An amazing Air-Cushion Invention allows body freedom at work or play. Light, neat, cool, sanitary. Durable, cheap. Day and night protection helps Nature support weakened muscles gently but surely. No risk. Sent on Trial! Write NOW for free Booklet and Proof of Results. All correspondence confidential.

Brooks Company, 116 State St., Marshall, Mich.

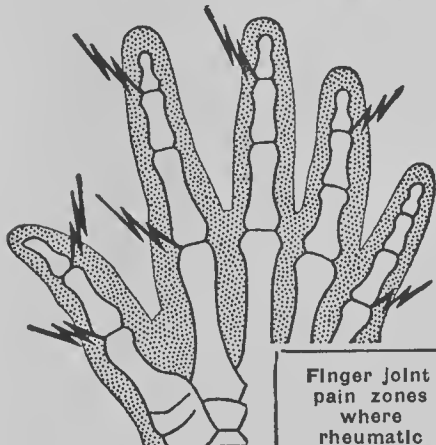
## PILES

### Free Trial on Request

If you are troubled with piles in any form—if you are sick and tired of suffering from that pain, itching and bleeding—we want you to try the Page Internal Tablet Combination Pile Treatment. We will gladly send you a trial size free of charge at our expense. Your name and address on a post card will bring it to you by return mail. Some of the most severely aggravated cases respond to this method. Write for a free trial today and learn for yourself how soothing it is and what a world of difference it makes if you do not have to put up with the pains and itching, which usually comes on at bed-time.

Don't delay another day. Send for a free trial right now, THIS VERY DAY. E. R. PAGE CO., DEPT. 2484 TORONTO, ONT.

## If You Have RHEUMATIC Pains and Misery



CUT THIS OUT  
75c Box Free  
to Any Sufferer

In Syracuse, New York, there has been developed a home treatment for Rheumatic Pains and Misery known as "Delano's" that hundreds of users say brings results. Many report that after a few days' use pain and soreness had gone and blessed relief was received after everything else had failed.

Mr. Delano writes: "To help sufferers, no matter how severe, stubborn or long-standing these pains and misery have bothered you, I will gladly, if you have never tried my method, send you a full-size 75c package free. No obligation. The test is free and the test should tell. If this free test helps you as so many others say it has helped them, you will surely be glad. Simply cut out this notice and mail, with your name and address. If you wish, you may enclose 10 cents to help pay postage and distribution, but this is not a requirement."

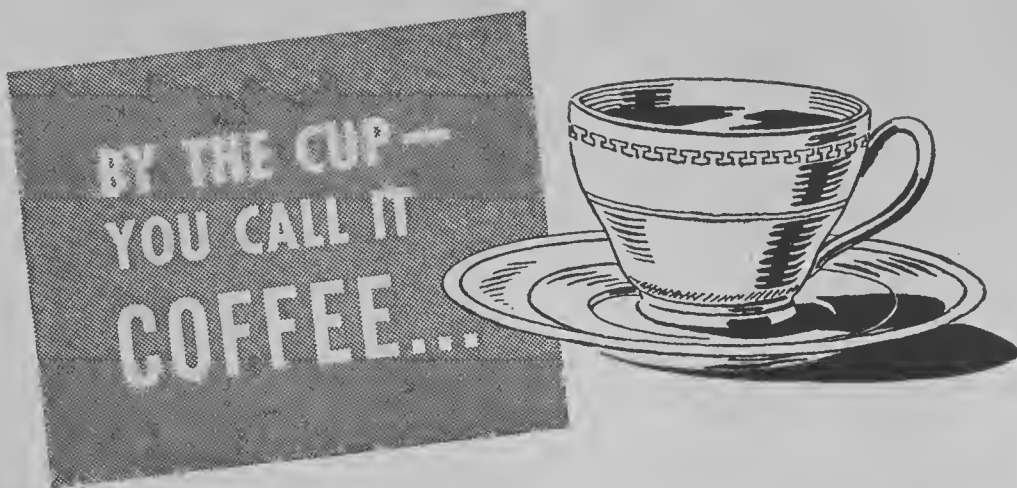
Address F. H. Delano, Dept. 1971-U, 455 Craig St. W., Montreal, Que.

**FREE . . . Delano's—Specially for Rheumatic Pains and Misery**

Note: This is an honest, open and above board offer that should appeal to all who suffer from rheumatic pains and misery.

## Help Kidneys If Back Aches

If you suffer from Backache, Getting Up Nights, Loss of Energy, Bladder Weakness, Burning or Itching Passages, Leg Aches, or Rheumatic Pains, due to Kidney and Bladder troubles, you should try Cystex. Within 30 minutes Cystex usually starts helping the Kidneys clean out excess acids and irritating wastes which may be the real cause of your trouble. And this may quickly help you gain pep and energy—make you feel younger. Unless Cystex quickly brings you satisfactory help from the pains and distress of Kidney and Bladder troubles, simply return the empty package and you get your money back. You have everything to gain and nothing to lose, so don't suffer another day without asking your druggist for Cystex.



ALSO AVAILABLE  
IN THE  
ECONOMICAL  
PAPER BAG



BY THE  
POUND — IT'S  
**CHASE &  
SANBORN!**



USE  
**REX**  
QUICK-RISING  
**YEAST**

BAKE DELICIOUS  
BREAD AND ROLLS  
IN A FEW HOURS!

FOUR ENVELOPES PER CARTON  
EACH ENVELOPE MAKES FIVE LOAVES

"NO WASTE —  
NO FUSS —  
THE REX YEAST WAY!"



**LALLEMAND'S REX**  
Quick-Rising Dry Yeast at Your Grocer's

## THE VANISHED LEGION

Continued from page 6

and the early school experience of the candidate in his or her own school life; secondly, on the ability and enthusiasm of the divisional school inspector. If he has the time, he can guide these brave, young people to some worthwhile achievement.

IF permit teachers must be used, they need much more help than they now receive. We need more inspectors to assist and supervise their work. At the present time the inspectorial divisions are too large for a man to give much time to an individual school or teacher. If an inspector has the time and the devotion to his job, he is able to direct such a teacher toward the passably satisfying end of keeping the school alive and struggling toward its proper goal. No permit teacher may select and apply for any school. No school board may secure a permit teacher without first going through a certain procedure. Permittees are assigned to such schools which have failed to secure a qualified teacher in time to open the fall term. Many rural boards make no serious attempt to secure a properly qualified teacher. They prefer to wait for the cheaper permits. Many schools have used such teachers continuously for years now.

It is this makeshift expedient of permits that has obscured the silent strike of teachers, which is almost wholly confined to rural areas. It may have been excusable in wartime but is positively and criminally wrong now. This nation, so largely agricultural, cannot afford it a day longer than necessary. The farmers of today and tomorrow have to be good business men. They must continue to be high production units in our economy. Our authorities both local and provincial should hang their heads in shame before the children who are the victims of a condition which should never have been allowed to develop.

THE disparity between educational provision in cities and that in rural areas is appalling and unforgivable. It has been developing since the days of World War I. For years, thousands of rural children in Canada have been denied equality of opportunity for education.

Canada as a whole must support the schools and see that every child, in country as well as in city, has an equal chance. Waste of human capacity will bankrupt this country quicker than any form of governmental extravagance or economic fallacy. To date there is no clear-cut effective program proposed. Yet the provinces are jealous of their rights on educational matters. Each one has worked out some expedient to "keep the lid on" on touchy points. Possibly we should take the lid off now in case enough pressure accumulates to blow the top off, with uncomfortable consequences to the governments concerned.

In a democracy the people must take some of the responsibility of urging action on their government. But the general public is seemingly too absorbed in a number of things less important than in its underprivileged, defenceless rural children. In the meantime, those children enter school and finish elementary grades without ever having had instruction from a properly qualified, experienced teacher. Many pupils have done just that in the past ten years.

Ten years ago, Saskatchewan, through pressure of public opinion ashamed of back payments owing teachers, adopted its educational tax and gradually paid up arrears. Recently it has enlarged

school administration units. Alberta has caught up with back pay to teachers. Premier Aberhart drove the province into larger units, in defiance of politicians and the rural trustees. British Columbia has tried generous grants and composite high schools with success. Manitoba has had some municipal school boards for nearly 25 years. It is now experimenting gingerly with one Larger School Area, hoping that it will have imitators. But it refuses to go at the question with an axe and let the chips fall where they may. Ontario has swung to township and county units with generous grants. Quebec is giving rural schools more money and more supervision. The Maritime provinces have reorganized units of administration and have provided better supervision and larger grants.

LET it be said, to their credit, that most cities and suburban areas have put their educational houses in better order. The consequence is that positions on their school staffs are eagerly sought. They get the cream of the teaching profession. They have adopted salary schedules more satisfactory to teachers' organizations which tend to hold teachers in their profession, for life. This is a spirit that promises well for children in training to take their place in the world of tomorrow.

Teachers, wherever located, should be made to feel secure, to be assured that society recognizes the worth of their work and contribution. All the provinces now have pension schemes which should help in a feeling of financial security upon retirement. Some of these schemes are administered in a niggardly and penurious manner, which is irritating to the teachers concerned. Some funds actually cheat many teachers, particularly permit teachers, out of their contributions, if these people leave the profession in the first few years of service. Every pension plan examined could safely raise allowances by 30 or 40 per cent and still continue solvent. Their actuaries do not make enough allowance for the high rate of severance of claimants—in other words the number who quit teaching before they reach retirement age.

On this point I write from the experience of sharing in a careful survey made in Manitoba in 1944. The name of every normal school graduate was traced, from the time she or he came out between 1930 and 1940, down to the date of the survey. The class rolls grew smaller from year to year. There was a surprisingly uniform rate at which they dropped from the list of employed teachers. The graph drawn showed the cut-off rate follows a fairly uniform curve for the ten years. At the end of ten years, a bare 20 per cent of those who entered, remained active. This meant that approximately 80 per cent had fled the profession. It is certain that most of them are alive and still hold valid teachers' certificates. Where are they now?

Our reforms are all commendable. But they are only piece-meal palliatives. A major operation may be required to effect a cure. It must be nation wide. Put education into its proper place among our public services. Correct the unfair disparity between opportunities offered teachers and children in city and country schools. Make the teacher's position in a rural area as secure, satisfying and remunerative as in a city or town. It requires greater ability, resourcefulness, skill, training and character to handle a good sized rural school well, than it does to conduct a graded classroom in the city. The rural teacher must "go it alone" with little help from a supervisor or principal. Such teachers are hard to find and deserve more than they ever have received in money or respect. A lifetime of teaching should be regarded as one of the finest ways of life the present day can offer.



# The Countrywoman

## Fear Before Twenty

By GILEAN DOUGLAS

*Shall I be where white moons cannot ever find me  
Or the torch of starshine silver my hand;  
Shall I hear these waters rushing behind me  
Scented with the coolness of a lost land—  
Shall I hear these waters, but not understand?*

\* \* \*

## Recipe for a Successful Cook

1 cup of courage  
2 heaping teaspoons of exactness  
1 measure of head  
Season with common sense  
Mix with cleanliness

The above recipe was written by a member of a farm girls' club and used effectively by a dairy food demonstrator in her classwork.

\* \* \*

*The place you will most often find a helping hand  
is at the end of your arm.—An old Polish proverb.*

## Concerning Resolutions

**D**O you make a practice of making good resolutions at the turn of the new year? Possibly you do not take the trouble to write them down but you may formulate them clearly in your mind. It seems natural to take stock of ourselves and our surroundings at least once a year. And taking stock, we may arrive at certain conclusions and determine on a course of action for the future. We may not be able to do much about changing our surroundings but habits of work and thought can be changed. New attitudes to existing situations can be developed.

As encouragement to yourself set down some of the things you did last year, better than you ever did them before; something new you tried; some success which came your way. Itemize the things which brought you the most pleasure and satisfaction. These go on the credit side of the year's ledger. Then on an opposite page or column list the troublesome factors in your life or work. It helps if we can state a problem clearly to ourselves. If we can define it and regard it objectively, we are making a start towards its solution. If we can not put it into words, to satisfy ourselves, then its vagueness is an indication that it is possibly not real; that it exists only in our imagination. Hence it is unreal and should be discarded. Imaginary troubles are destructive to peace of mind. If it is real, let's take practical steps to alter it.

"There is so much chaos in the world today, that we must strive the harder for some order and beauty in our own daily lives. We cannot afford to have chaos and confusion in our homes and work," said a teacher friend recently when speaking of the untidy habits of one of her girl pupils. Pondering on the wisdom of her remark, let us consider in this the first month of the new year some matters, perhaps small in their way but of importance in everyday living.

The homemaker should resolve to have more leisure and fun in 1948 by cutting the time and energy spent on routine household tasks. Time saved from work should mean more time for rest and recreation. Energy is precious and should be conserved so that there is some left over for good nature and other interests, which are great aids to getting satisfaction out of life.

Proper equipment and the right tools for the job make routine household tasks less tiresome. By adding some necessary item such as a sink, water on tap, better cupboards, the tasks of many days are lightened. Be sure that tables, sinks and other work surfaces are of the correct height. If the kitchen sink is too low, place a board or a rack under the dish pan. Tables can be raised with swivel wheels, blocks or extensions fastened to the legs.

Study your lines of travel in the kitchen as you wash the dishes, bake a cake or some bread or as you do a washing, in order to see if they may be

## A New Year's stock taking of some matters in the homemaker's routine

By AMY J. ROE

shortened. Miles of walking may be cut down in a week or a month by some wise planning and re-arrangement of working equipment and supplies. If you concentrate on one decided improvement each year, you will accomplish much in the way of comfort and convenience as the years move along.

**C**ULTIVATE the habit of observing the way you work; of how you tackle a job in the hope that you may discover a better and easier way. Confusion or clutter in a room is in itself tiring to many women and should be avoided in every way possible. That may call for a study of storage space for the supplies and equipment you must handle every day. If an article is ready at hand and easy to find, your efficiency is increased.

Recent studies in fatigue show that mental states are important. If you are exasperated over a contrary stove, irritated by some inconvenience, worried over some matter, you had best do something to clear up the problem if you wish to avoid that over-tired feeling as you work.

Posture at work is important in conserving energy and avoiding strain which may lead to definite illness. Notice the levels at which you work best to save unnecessary bending or reaching. Try to keep your

a number of interesting things. Or she may wish to take a more active part in some community activity such as school, church or municipal affairs. Leisure time should not be empty. To bring the most satisfying returns it should be filled with some active interest.

## Proper Places for Things

**P**OSSIBLY no other point is so frequently overlooked in planning a house than is the matter of supplying good storage space. If the homemaker has plenty of clothes closets, the necessary cupboards for food, linens and utensils, extra shelving for books, magazines, games and other articles in frequent use, her tasks are greatly simplified. If the family possessions are stored in a manner which will keep them free from dust and make them easy to find without much effort, much work and confusion is avoided.

In planning a new house or in remodelling an old one give serious consideration to all types of storage required in the home. This is a good season of the year to examine the storage facilities in your house. Whether you start with the basement, the kitchen, living room or bedrooms it does not matter. But you might well resolve that in at least one of those areas you will take definite steps to settle the storage problem.

In winter, when the men have more time and greater inclination to do necessary fixing-up jobs indoors, it is a good time to come forward with concrete suggestions. Possibly you have been keeping a clipping file or a scrapbook of suggestions from current publications. When a well thought-out plan is presented, an actual sketched drawing of the proposed changes, the handy man is more likely to be enthused to undertake the job. And so bit by bit you may be able to add to the comfort and convenience of your home.

The arrangement of kitchen storage deserves a special chapter to itself. It is frequently dealt with in magazines and through government publications. There is as yet too little Canadian material of a practical nature dealing with farm kitchens. It is greatly hoped that this will be remedied in the near future. The provision of office space in the farm home is increasing in importance. Year by year the business of keeping records for income tax returns and other purposes has increased. A proper filing system, a desk or handy office corner would be a welcome addition.

A place to hang heavy outdoor wraps is essential in the farm home. If there are a number of small children, a row of hooks placed at a level which they can easily reach, a shelf or rack to hold rubbers and overshoes will go far towards helping the children develop habits of tidiness and care of their own things. If clothes closets are too small try adding

crossbars for hangers and either shelving or drawers for shoes and other small articles. Built-in cupboards, bookcases, etc., are the answer to many a perplexing storage problem.

One is apt not to consider the importance of storage in planning the furnishing and arrangement of a living room. As the social centre of the home it deserves thought. As well as providing a place for reading, it is where the family gathers for games, listening to the radio and for sing-songs. It may on occasion also serve as the sewing room. Unless storage is provided for books, papers, magazines, games, music and other hobby equipment the room is apt to have a cluttered appearance and the homemaker has to spend much time in sorting out and putting away the accumulation of articles.

Plenty of shelving should be allowed for books. Below the shelving there may be cupboards with closed doors to hold magazines, papers and books of odd sizes. Book shelves should be handy to the best lamps and comfortable chairs where members of the family like to sit. If they are made in a movable unit the room arrangement may be changed.



*A healthy and happy pair ready for what the New Year may bring.*

supplies and work on those levels. When something heavy has to be moved or lifted learn how to do the task with the least effort by bringing the larger muscles into play.

To pick up a heavy bucket or basket without back strain, squat with one foot slightly behind the other and use the large thigh muscles to help bring the body to an upright position. Keep a good posture in climbing stairs by using the strong thigh joints and the leg muscles to lift you up. Climb the stairs with the whole foot on the stair tread.

Resolve to take a regular rest period during the day. This helps to lessen fatigue and provides time to read, knit or play with the children. Relax completely a few minutes at regular intervals and you will find that you can work longer hours without tiring.

With the time and energy saved the homemaker can easily plan informal get-togethers with friends at least once a month. She may develop some hobby which will give her a new interest such as handicraft of some sort, a course of reading she would enjoy, music, the cultivation of some plant or any one of

## Religious Knowledge

How instruction is being given in day schools in England and Wales

By VERA K. NATION, B.A., Hons., London

TWO world wars, and the atom-bomb have jolted our complacency. Whither is mankind drifting? With scientific discovery continually increasing our capacity for inflicting suffering, what progress is there towards a healthier and happier state of society? No one can survey the present world scene with much confidence. The standards of all countries have suffered a decline, and disagreements between representatives at international conferences show only too clearly the lack of co-operation between the peoples. We English sing fervently:

*"Lord make the nations see  
That men should brothers be  
And form one family  
The-whole world o'er."*

But it is vain to hope that Christian standards will survive without the Christian faith of which they are the outcome. The brotherhood of man is dependent on the Fatherhood of God. If God is left out, what hope is there of the unity of mankind? "Like as the hart desireth the water brooks, so longeth my soul after thee, O God."

The instinct is there, but it must be fostered. Parents in particular are feeling strongly that religion can no longer be ignored in schools, and are keen to find some way of tackling the problem of inter-denominational Religious Instruction. The new Education Act which became law last April for England and Wales, enacts that in every school maintained by public funds there shall be a daily corporate act of worship, and inter-denominational religious instruction. (Any parent may of course withdraw his child from such instruction.) Agreed syllabuses have been drawn up by bodies of teachers and ministers of different denominations, and each school is required to adopt one of these, either completely or with modifications, or to submit a syllabus of its own; and Religious Instruction is subject to inspection at any time.

Basically, the agreed syllabuses are much alike. The course, designed for the ages 5-15, with an extra section for the 16-18 group, covers the story of the Hebrews from Abraham to the exile; the history of the Jews who returned from Babylon to the time of Jesus Christ; the life, death, resurrection and ascension of Jesus Christ and the birthday and development of the Christian Church described in the Acts and the Epistles. The story of the Church after the death of Paul includes study of great Christian men and women of all ages, and gives opportunity for the pupils to look up material for themselves, and to tell, in class, the life stories of those they particularly admire.

THIS research gives scope for the discussion on the application of Christian ideals; for example, the work of Elizabeth Fry for women prisoners introduces a consideration of the modern prison system, the true aims of punishment and the reasons for crime. It is noticeable that in such discussions, young people invariably give a "bad home" as the main cause of delinquency; and the talk will then become very spirited as they discuss the qualities a good husband or wife should possess, in order that a happy home should be founded!

Stories of missionaries, especially to dangerous places, make a great appeal to hero-worshipping youth; Father Damien spending his life in the service of lepers, or James Chalmers teaching the cannibals of Papua, will inspire many an adolescent to the service of God and man.

"Social and personal problems" are best dealt with as they spontaneously arise. Swearing, betting, drinking, Sunday observance arouse interesting discussions; and one advantage of school debates is, according to the youngsters, that in class everyone's opinion is treated seriously, whereas at home (in England at any rate!) parents find it hard not to say "you're only a child—what can you possibly know about such things?"

Now we come to the thorny question of doctrine. The teaching must, of course, be inter-denominational; that is to say, no beliefs distinctive of any particular religious body may be taught as authoritative. But England is officially a Christian country, and although the other world-religions are studied by the older pupils, the Christian faith is taught to all children who pass through the State schools (with the exceptions alluded to above). The original teaching of Christ and His Apostles is given: that God made the world and all that is in it: that in the fullness of time He sent his Son to be born of a Jewish maiden, that Jesus Christ lived a perfect life, died, rose again, and ascended into Heaven, and that the Holy Spirit came upon the waiting Disciples at Pentecost: and that this Christian fellowship went forth to convert the world, and will continue to do so until Christ comes again in glory. There are of course other points on which there is genuine disagreement between Christians: but surely it is the best way eventually to promote real unity, to bring all these opinions into the open, and to listen to what their adherents have to say.

MISUNDERSTANDING and suspicion are often allayed, and a more charitable view of other people's opinions can be gained, even where we still heartily disagree with such opinions, when there is friendly and informed discussion. As to the methods of giving Religious Instruction: these are as varied as any other forms of English teaching. With the younger groups, story-telling naturally occupies a large place. Children love to memorize and sing hymns, and in this work, a link is formed with the morning assembly for worship. Incidentally, this assembly should be the most impressive period of the day: a good choir will set the right atmosphere, and the elder pupils should sometimes have the privilege of choosing and reading the passage of Scripture.

As children grow older, the desire to act the stories becomes strong; and the lovely sagas of Joseph and his brethren, and of David, the shepherd king, make the deepest impression when they have been dramatized, and acted by the pupils themselves. A great deal of the Old Testament lends itself to this treatment, and in the New Testament, the parables, the stories from the Acts and one at least of the epistles—St. Paul to Philemon. Later comes the period of speculation, and questions such as "Do Heaven and Hell really exist? Is divorce wrong, and if so, why?" occur frequently, and the pupil can here be guided to study these difficulties in books of sound scholarship but simple expression, many of which are happily now being produced.

One is sometimes asked "What is the use of Religious Instruction? Will it, for example, cure juvenile delinquency?" This is to confuse the order: religion cannot be treated as a means to an end:

Continued on page 42



is  
"Best for ALL Your Baking"

Canada's top-ranking cooks have proved over and over again that PURITY FLOUR is best for ALL your baking—for cakes, cookies, pastry or bread. Next time you bake—whatever you bake—try PURITY FLOUR.



**PURITY COOK BOOK**  
The most useful book in your kitchen—875 tested recipes—At your Grocers—\$1.00—or sent postpaid on receipt of coupon and \$1.00

Published by the Millers of Purity Flour and Purity Oats. 735-F-47



Purity Flour Mills, Limited  
Department, 29-C

Please send me a copy of the Purity Cook Book for which I enclose \$1.00.

Name .....

Address .....

Mail to nearest office—Saint John N.B., Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver.



# Speaking of Knives

Select each one with care, keeping in mind the use to which it will be put

By MARION R. McKEE

**K**ITCHEN knives are necessary helpers in paring, chopping, and cutting the various foods used for meals. Because they are important to your work, they should be chosen with every care and thought, since a poor selection of knives is a definite handicap. When the time comes to add new knives to the ones you already have, or to replace ones which are no longer usable, a few points to look for will be a help in a good selection.

The blade of the knife is of prime importance. Knives with good steel blades are the best buy for these pay in longer service by holding their edge longer and by cutting cleanly and quickly. Stainless steel is the most desirable for it does not stain and keeps an attractive appearance.

Examine the blade carefully when buying. A good blade is thin throughout the width, and it should sharpen to a good cutting edge no matter how often it is used or how often it has been sharpened. The blade should be flexible and you can test it by bending it back and forth in your hand or by placing the point on a table. The blade should snap back into position when the pressure is released.

The way in which the blade of the knife is attached to the handle is an important point for you to watch. Sometimes in cheap knives the blade end or shank is narrowed into a point and this is shoved into a wooden handle with a metal collar to separate the blade from the handle. These knives usually cause trouble and sooner or later you will find that the handle pulls off and the knife is useless. In a well-made knife the blade should extend well into, or to the end of the handle, and be held securely in place by at least two large rivets of brass, steel or copper. If the rivets are too small the handle may split. In synthetic materials used as handles the shank should flare at the top to prevent the blade from working loose.

**I**N order to be efficient and useful the knife should be comfortable for you to use. Test the handle to see if it is the right size for your hand to get a good firm grip. If the handle is too large it is awkward, and if it is too small it is tiring to use. A curve in the handle of the knife sometimes makes it easier to hold, and prevents it from turning in your hand when being used. A long handle and a short blade is a convenient balance in a paring knife.

There are various materials used to make the handles of kitchen knives. A good handle should be a nonconductor of heat, keep its shape and color, and not be harmed by water. Most of the handles of knives are made of wood, metal, rubber composition, or synthetic plastic. A good hardwood handle is durable and will give you good service. Cheap wooden handles enameled in bright colors are attractive when new but the finish may flake off in time. Avoid soaking knives with wooden handles in water for any length of time, for they tend to warp and crack.

A rubber composition handle is a good type to buy as it has not the

disadvantage of warping and cracking like a wooden handle when soaked in water. You will find that plastic handles will give excellent wear as well as an attractive appearance, though they tend to chip if dropped on a hard surface, and sometimes will crack if soaked in very hot water. Celluloid handles are easily inflammable and are not safe as a kitchen utensil where they might by accident be placed on the stove.

**T**HERE are several types of knives available for use in your kitchen. A good paring knife is essential and a sturdy, short, rocker-shaped blade with a firm handle is a good type to buy. The longer, thinner bladed style of



Well made types of knives for various uses in the home.

utility knife is excellent for slicing fruits and vegetables, mincing, and general work for which a little longer blade is necessary. Every kitchen needs a good bread knife, and an eight-inch sawtooth edged blade will easily cut through bread, buns, and loaves.

In a farm kitchen good meat carving, chopping, and slicing knives are a necessity. A heavy duty kitchen knife with a sturdy seven or eight-inch blade and a firm handle is used for chopping and general duty work with meats. A wide eight-inch bladed cook's knife which has a sharp point and a wide blade near the handle is versatile for both carving and chopping. It is useful in carving fowl or jointed meats such as ribbed roasts, where the sharp point easily separates the bones. A narrow, thin and flexible meat slicer is a great help when cold meats have to be sliced, or in the slicing of ham where the meat is cut and then the knife angles sharply to cut the slice from the bone. A large bladed, sharp butcher's knife is a help and necessity when large portions of a carcass need to be cut into roasts and smaller cuts.

Giving your knives proper care will repay you with longer service and better results. When chopping foods use a wooden cutting board, since the use of a metal or other hard surface will dull the knife and ruin its blade. Never use a knife to open cans, to pry up a lid, or as a screw driver. This is a sure way to ruin a good knife. Sudden changes

in temperature such as holding the blade in a flame or putting it in hot grease should be avoided as this will spoil the temper of a good blade. It is wise to clean a blade immediately after using, to avoid stains, if the blade is not stainless steel. Wash it in hot water, rinse well, and dry.

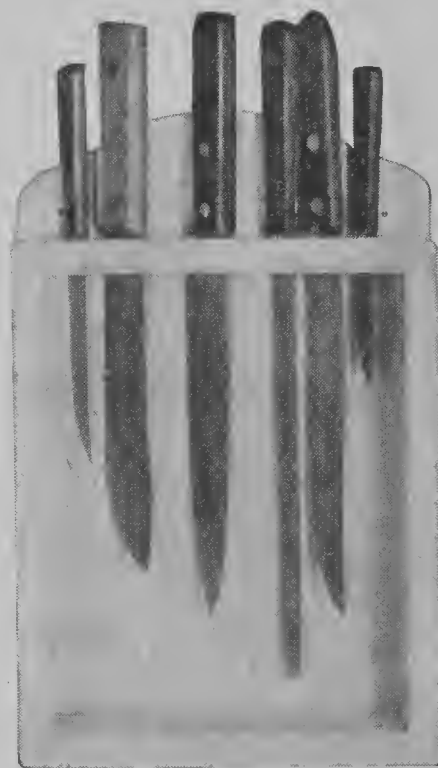
A wall rack is one of the handiest places for storing knives. Placed within easy reach of the working centre, you have only to reach out and select the knife you need. Besides being handy this rack keeps the blades in good condition by preventing them from rubbing together and becoming dull, as they do if left lying loose in a drawer. There are many types of wall racks

from which to choose; some with slits in a solid block of wood which protects the blade all the way to the end; some are slitted boards with a glass partition protecting the blades and providing a clear view; some are magnetic bars which hold the blade firmly against it. Choose the type which serves your purpose and fancy the best.

Another method of storing knives successfully is a special drawer equipped with a board slotted so the knives will fit into the slots. This is the same principle as a wall rack only the knives lie flat in a drawer.

In order to keep your knives useful they must be sharp. Each kitchen should have some kind of knife sharpener handy, so that knives may be regularly sharpened. There are several small household sharpeners in the stores, simple in design and easy to use. These will serve to keep the knives sharp. But when knives become very dull the man of the house may have to do a more thorough job on the grindstone.

**C**LOSELY akin to the kitchen knives, and an item of cutlery which is a great help to the homemaker is the spatula. These come in a variety of widths and sizes of which she has a wide choice. A good spatula is rigid near

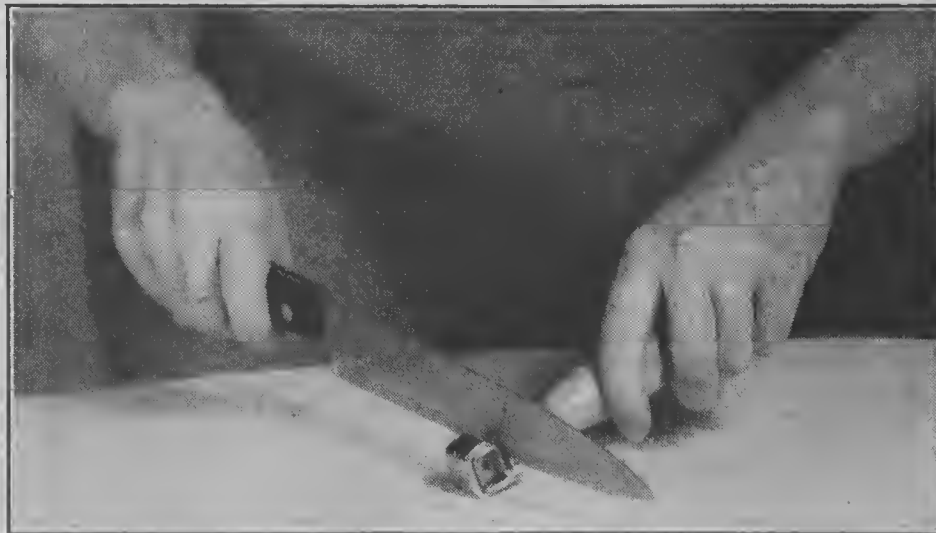


A handy wall rack for knives.

the handle, with the rest of the blade flexible and with a rounded end. The small ones are handy for such things as spreading bread, icing cakes, and cleaning edges and hard-to-get-at spots in the bottoms of pans. The large broader bladed ones are useful as pancake turners and pie and cake servers. No cutting edge is needed on spatulas and the best ones are made of stainless steel. Cheap ones are rough on the edge and sometimes they are so thinly plated with chromium that the plating soon wears through. Two or three spatulas of varying sizes in your kitchen would be a wise investment.

You may also need a few forks in the kitchen to help in various tasks. They are used in a variety of ways such as turning bacon, chops, steaks, and testing whether the potatoes are done to a turn. Good quality forks are the best investment, for cheap ones have rough edges and poorly tempered tines which bend easily. There should be at least two in the kitchen drawer with sharp, rigid, smooth tines. One which is a little longer than a table fork with two or three tines, is useful. Another type which has a longer handle and two tines will be a helpmate to your kitchen carving knife.

There are many cutting processes in the preparation of foods which are more easily done with kitchen shears than with knives. Long handles and short blades are the easiest to use. A pair of shears which are no longer of use in the finer art of cutting fabrics will be a welcome addition to your kitchen cutlery, and will prove useful.



A good knife sharpener is essential.

# Is Yours a One-Lamp Home?



For a Brighter, Lighter, Happier Home . . .

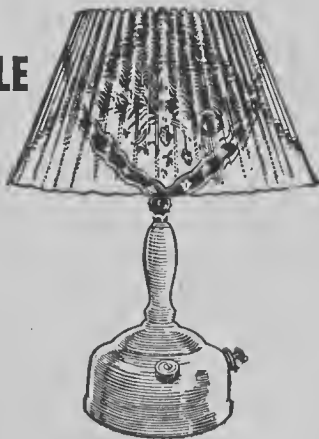
## Have Plenty of Coleman Light!



Plenty of bright Coleman light will add a world of warmth and cheer to your home. Let Coleman bring friendly, cheerful light to your living room—and to other rooms too. Let the whole family enjoy good light wherever they read, sew or study.

### GOOD LIGHT COSTS SO LITTLE

Yes, these beautiful new Coleman lamps cost so little to buy, so little to use—you should enjoy as many as you need. The evenings will be an eagerly awaited pleasure, with plenty of brilliant Coleman lamps . . . as a sound investment in better living, they pay big returns.



### THREE BEAUTIFUL NEW LAMPS



Smart new Coleman designs and the beautiful new "Sheer-lite" shades add charm, color and cheer to any room. Shades may be cleaned with a damp cloth. No wicks to trim or chimneys to clean. See the new Coleman Lamps now—at your hardware or general store.

### FREE FOLDER—Mail Coupon Today

A beautiful folder, with color pictures and details of these new Coleman lamps, is yours for the asking. Just fill out the coupon below and mail it . . . today!

# Coleman

The Coleman Lamp and Stove Co., Ltd.  
9 Davies Ave., Toronto 8, Canada

The Coleman Lamp and Stove Company, Ltd., Dept. 601-G  
9 Davies Avenue, Toronto 8, Canada

Gentlemen:

Please send me, without obligation, the new illustrated Coleman Lamp folder.

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

## RELIGIOUS KNOWLEDGE

Continued from page 40

it is not valuable simply to produce good citizens and a prosperous community. Good citizenship will follow, and some better answer be given to the world's problems than violence and yet more violence; but the first consideration is the glory of God—"The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom" for, as St. Augustine puts it, "Thou has made us for Thyself, O God, and our hearts shall have no rest save in Thee."

## Pretty Peasant Apron

By ANNA DeBELLE



Design No. 801.

A CUTE little button of a young lady cooking at a table is the motif which adorns this sturdy, dress-up apron. Stamped on nice-quality white linene, it is Design No. 801, price 75 cents, threads 15 cents. If you want a good-sized "butcher" type apron for a man to wear, we have one stamped with a similar motif but with a man in a cook's cap instead of a girl. It is Design No. 802, price 75 cents, threads 15 cents.

TO ORDER, write to: THE COUNTRY GUIDE, Needlework Department, Winnipeg, Man.

GOOD IDEAS — our interesting catalog of Needlework, is available from the Pattern Department. Send 20 cents with your request.

### Answers to Riddles on Page 47

Answer to "What kind of cloth to buy?"

Broadcloth, organdie, duck, cheese-cloth, canvas, stripes, lawn, checks, net, mohair.

Answer to riddle, "Rancher and cow ponies."

The lawyer added his own pony to the supply which made 18 ponies altogether. He then divided the supply as follows: To the eldest one-half or nine ponies, to the second one-third or six ponies, and to the youngest one-ninth or two ponies.

# Try this Delicious GRAHAM WAFFER CAKE

SO EASY  
TO MAKE

### GRAHAM WAFFER CAKE

- 25 Paulin's White Cross Graham Wafers
- 1 cup coconut
- 1½ teaspoons baking powder
- 1 cup sugar
- 2 tablespoons flour
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 2 tablespoons butter
- 1 egg
- 1 cup milk

Mix all dry ingredients. Add butter. Add egg and milk. Bake in oven for 25 minutes at 375 degrees.

ASK YOUR  
GROCER FOR  
*Paulin's*  
BISCUITS



Every  
Sunday Night

*Corinne Jordan*

Over the following Stations:

CKRC	10.15	CKBI	10.15
CKCK	9.00	CFGP	8.15
CFQC	9.15	CHAB	9.15
CJOC	9.45	CKOV	10.15
CFAC	9.00	CJGX	10.15
CJCA	10.15	CKPR	6.45

## FREE

Record catalogue of favorite Hillbilly and Dance Artists. Get yours now.

NATIONAL RADEX LTD.

Dept. C 419 Portage Ave. Winnipeg

**Business Education by Mail**  
Bookkeeping, Accounting, Shorthand, Typewriting, Penmanship, other Business and Civil Service Subjects. Write for Prospectus D, to

**Success Commercial College**  
WINNIPEG, MAN.



# Beauty in 1948 Variety

Fashion's new look achieved by Gibson Girl in a modern version

By LORETTA MILLER

**F**ASHION calls it the "new look," but according to today's beauty standards it is the look of good health that counts. Softly rounded figures, more flattering rather than smartly coiffed hair, and delicate, almost fragile makeup, and even a more feminine manner all go to make the 1948 beauty picture.

With the "new look" will come a definitely new type of femininity. Miss 1948 has more vitality, but because of longer and fuller skirts she will affect a gentler manner. The more nourishing menus that build healthier bodies also supply the energy and stamina that result in better health. Foods that were taboo on last year's slenderizing menus have been replaced by foods that build 1948 loveliness based on vitality. Exercises, too, that were used for burning up excess weight, and, incidentally too much energy, have been replaced by pleasanter and more healthful sports. Altogether today's Gibson Girl gets more out of life and looks far prettier than any of our young moderns in recent years.

It really isn't so much a matter of weight as it is proportion! How do you measure up? Get out your tape measure and check up! The height of the body should be:

Seven and one-half times the height of the head, measuring from crown of head to tip of nose.

Eight times the length of the face, measuring from the hairline to the tip of chin.

Nine times the length of the hands, measuring from tip of middle or second finger to wrist.

Six to seven times the length of the foot, measuring from tip of toe to heel.

The length of the face should be the same as the distance from temple to temple.

The distance from shoulder tip to shoulder tip should be twice the distance from forehead to chin.

Upper and lower arms should be the same length.

The legs should be four times the height of the head.

Upper and lower legs should be the same length.

These proportions may vary a little, depending upon the bony structure of the body, so be sure to make allowance when calculating the symmetry of your figure.

Generally speaking the hips should be from two to four inches larger than the bust. But this, too, varies, depending upon the measurement of the waist. To be sure, the waistline should not be equal to the bust measurement, either, but must be definitely marked by measuring several inches smaller. This variation will come from the width of the back and the thickness of the body from back to front. At any rate the abdomen should be flat while the hips of Miss 1948 should show roundness.

**A**LTHOUGH weight is not as important this year as last, it's well to be able to calculate your poundage without referring to complicated charts. Here is an easy method by which you can determine in a moment whether or not your weight is reasonably normal: Take the number of inches of your height *exceeding* five feet and multiply this number by five. Add this total to 110 and you will have your approximate weight, providing your weight is normal. If your height is five feet three inches, multiply three by five and add the total to 110. This means the weight should be 125 pounds. But, if



Maria Montez, Universal star, doing torso exercises to keep her figure trim.

bones are small the weight may be a little too heavy for attractiveness. If bones are large, however, this weight may give one the appearance of actually being underweight. So, while weight charts and scales are an aid in determining how close one may be to being in good proportion, please don't take them too seriously. Use them only as a guide, allowing for a slight variation one way or the other . . . 10 pounds over or underweight; an inch or two more or less in measurements.

**T**HE 1948 hairdos are designed for the individual! Smartness combines with flattery in creating a style of whatever length of hair one may desire. If the hair is long, short or medium, Miss 1948 fashions it to suit her particular type of loveliness. Hair may be worn curled, waved, braided or hanging straight down. Bangs are worn if they are becoming. Ears show if the hair is more flattering when drawn behind them. Curls fall gently over the cheeks, while a chignon shows at the back of the head . . . parts may be in centre, left or right, or no part at all. This is honestly open season on coiffures. One dresses her hair as she pleases and not as fashion dictates. Miss 1948 picks her winning hairdo.

The 1948 makeup is lovely and feminine! Cheek rouge and lip rouges harmonize to give the complexion a fragile look. Powder, too, is softer in tone and gives the skin a pink rather than a yellow undertone. Lip rouge is used more sparingly in order to give the lips a natural smoothness. Eye makeup must appear natural. Miss 1948 uses brow and lash darkener ever so lightly and then only for accenting the natural eye-framing hairs. Artificiality has no part in the 1948 beauty picture.

The 1948 Gibson Girl is gentle . . . and ladylike. Even the strictly business woman out in the business world competing with men affects a more feminine manner that is in keeping with her new look. Her carriage is erect, as in all previous years, but her steps are shorter and her gait smoother. And with longer and fuller skirts this 1948 carriage gives one the impression of gliding rather than walking. Arms are left to swing rhythmically at the sides, while the head is held proudly.

The beauty pendulum has swung back and given the Gibson Girl to a new generation . . . it's a lovelier, more feminine beauty than the modern miss has seen in many years. It is the new look of 1948 that gives every girl an opportunity to select the hairdo, make-up, figure, manicure and manner that suits her individuality.

*At the 1947 Pacific National Exhibition, held in Vancouver from August 25 to 30th, Mrs. F. Chapman was awarded first prize in the Open Bread Baking Competition.*

*Mrs. Chapman's championship entry was a loaf of white bread baked with Ogilvie All-Purpose Flour.*

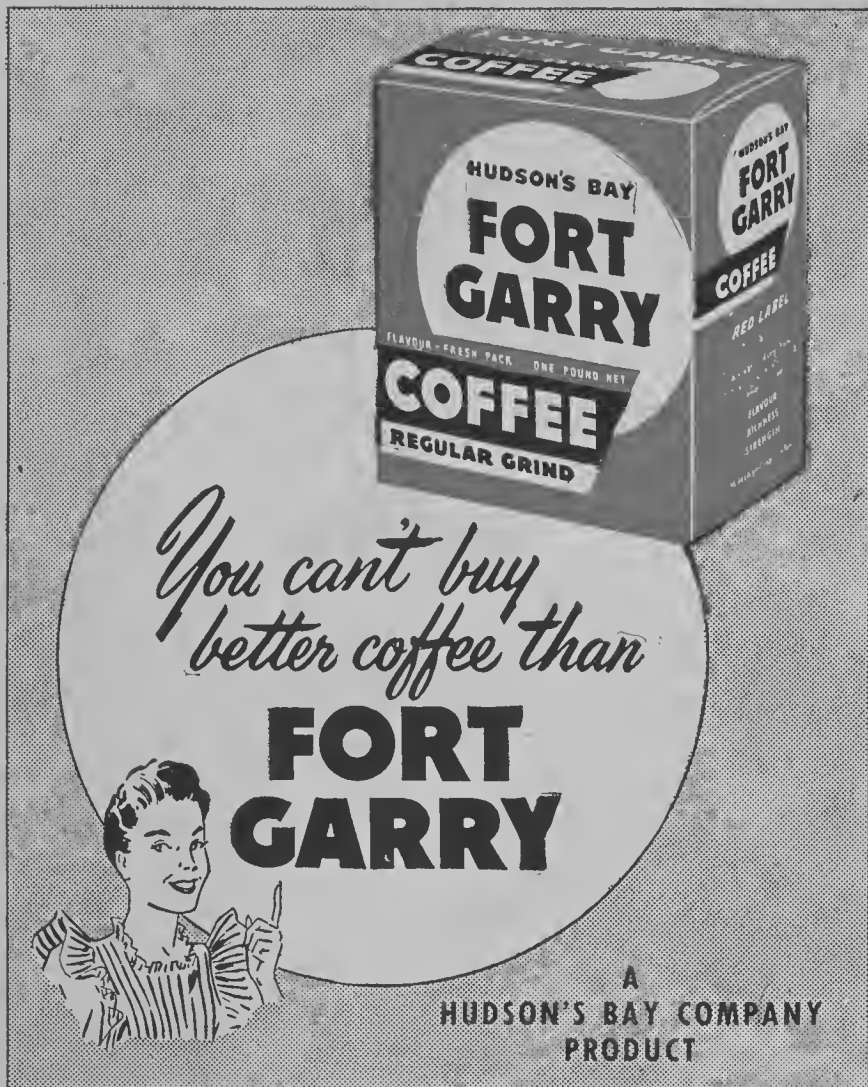
**FOR** cakes . . . for pastries . . . for bread . . . for all baking, Ogilvie All-Purpose Flour has been the choice of Canadian cooks, chefs and bakers for over a century. No other flour even compares with Ogilvie's consistent 100% perfection. Remember, baking satisfaction with Ogilvie All-Purpose Flour is guaranteed!

**It's OGILVIE.  
It's GOOD!**



OF47-33

**THE OGILVIE FLOUR MILLS COMPANY LIMITED**



**HUDSON'S BAY  
FORT GARRY  
COFFEE**  
REGULAR GRIND

*You can't buy  
better coffee than*  
**FORT GARRY**

A  
HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY  
PRODUCT

## When Your Little One Catches Cold

**B**est-known home remedy you can use to relieve distress of children's colds is warming Vicks VapoRub. Results are so good because VapoRub starts to work instantly! It *penetrates* to upper bronchial tubes with special medicinal vapors . . . *stimulates* chest and back surfaces like a soothing poultice. And it keeps up this penetrating-stimulating action for hours to bring relief while the child sleeps! It's no wonder that most mothers use Vicks VapoRub.



**AT BEDTIME** rub throat, chest, back with Vicks VapoRub. Relief-bringing action starts to work at once to relieve distress.



**WORKS WHILE CHILD SLEEPS** to bring relief during the night. Often by morning most misery of the cold is gone! Try it tonight!

**VICKS  
VAPORUB**

Be sure to sign your name and address to all correspondence. Frequently letters are received with either name or address missing and it is necessary to hold up the correspondence until the subscriber writes us again. Give special attention to these details before sealing your letters.

## Baking a Cake

To ensure a delicious cake the cook observes careful preparation and follows good recipes—By Ruth Meredith



*Rich chocolate cake is a favorite with young and old alike.*

**I**T has been a long time since the homemaker has been able to bake a favorite cake without great concern over the sugar and butter supply. At long last the opportunity is here again and the family pantry and table may again boast of delicious cakes.

Since recipes are accurately calculated to give the best results, careful measurements of all ingredients is very important. For the dry ingredients such as flour, sugar, baking powder and others always use level measurements. For liquid measurements use all the cup or spoon will hold, or have the liquid come to the marking on the utensil which shows the amount to be used. A set of measuring spoons and a standard measuring cup are necessities in keeping the amounts correct.

In measuring shortening, pack and level the measuring cup or spoon with a knife. Another easy way to measure shortening is to fill the cup with the amount of water necessary to make a full cup when the amount of the shortening is added. Drop the shortening in the water until the cup is full, then pour off the water.

Sift the flour before measuring the amount needed, and then sift the dry ingredients such as salt, baking powder, and soda with the flour once or twice again. Cake or pastry flour makes better cakes, but should bread flour be used take two tablespoons out of each cup of flour called for in the recipe.

Oven temperature is important. Usually the recipe calls for a certain temperature and gives the approximate time of baking. An oven thermometer, should your oven not have one, is essential to keep a check on the temperature. Curb your curiosity and keep from opening the oven door often during the baking, for this cools the oven and will make the baking temperature uneven.

### Prune and Apricot Upside-down Cake

1/4 c. butter	1/2 c. sugar
1/2 c. brown sugar	1 egg (beaten)
1/2 tsp. lemon rind	1 cup milk
Stewed apricot halves	2 1/4 c. flour
Stewed prune halves	4 tsp. baking powder
5. T. shortening	1/2 tsp. salt

Cream butter and brown sugar; add lemon rind; spread on bottom of cake pan. Arrange apricot and prune halves to form design on top of sugar mixture. Cream shortening, add sugar slowly, then egg, beat well. Add milk alternately with flour, baking powder and salt sifted together. Mix thoroughly. Pour batter carefully over fruit in pan; bake

50 minutes at 350 degrees Fahr. Serve upside down.

### Apple Sauce Spice Cake

1 c. sugar	1 c. thick, unsweetened apple sauce
1/2 c. fat	1 1/2 c. flour
1 tsp. cinnamon	4 tsp. baking powder
1/2 tsp. nutmeg	1 egg
1/4 tsp. cloves	1/2 c. English walnuts (chopped)
1/4 tsp. allspice	
1/2 tsp. salt	

Cream the fat and sugar, and add the apple sauce and the beaten egg. Mix and sift the dry ingredients, add the nuts, and combine the mixtures, blending them thoroughly. Bake in a moderate oven (380 to 400 degrees Fahr.).

### Spice Cake

1/2 c. shortening	1 tsp. baking soda
2 c. brown sugar	2 tsp. cinnamon
3 eggs (separated)	1 tsp. cloves
2 c. sifted cake flour	1/2 tsp. nutmeg
1/4 tsp. salt	1 c. thick sour cream

Cream shortening and sugar together until fluffy, add beaten yolks. Sift dry ingredients together three times and add alternately with cream to first mixture, beating thoroughly after each addition. Fold in stiffly beaten egg whites. Pour into cake pan lined with waxed paper. Bake in moderate oven (350 degrees Fahr.) about 50 minutes. Makes one cake (nine inches square).

### Black Chocolate Cake (Illustration)

1/2 c. sifted cake flour	2 c. sugar
1 tsp. baking powder	3 eggs (well beaten)
1/2 tsp. each soda and salt	4 squares unsweetened chocolate (melted)
1/2 c. butter or other shortening	1 c. water
	1 tsp. vanilla

Sift flour once, measure, add baking powder, soda and salt, and sift together three times. Cream butter; add sugar gradually, creaming thoroughly. Add eggs and beat very well; then chocolate and blend. Add flour, alternately with water, a small amount at a time, beating after each addition until smooth. Add vanilla. Bake in a greased pan, 10 by 10 by two inches, in a moderate oven (325 degrees Fahr.) one hour, and 10 minutes.

### Maple Nut Cake

1 3/4 c. cake flour	1 c. chopped nuts
1/4 tsp. salt	1/2 c. butter
3 1/2 tsp. baking powder	2 eggs
1 c. brown sugar (packed in cup)	1/2 c. milk
	1/2 tsp. maple or vanilla flavoring

With all the ingredients at room temperature and all the measurements level, place them in the order listed, in a mixing bowl, and beat them from three to five minutes with a Dover egg beater. Turn the mixture into a buttered lined cake pan eight inches square and two inches deep. Bake in the oven at 325 degrees Fahr., about 50 minutes.





## For Bad Winter Cough, Mix This Syrup Yourself

**Saves Good Money! No Cooking!**

If you want a splendid cough medicine, mix it at home. It costs very little, yet the way it takes hold of distressing coughs, giving quick relief, is astonishing.

Any druggist can supply you with a 2½ ounce bottle of Pinex. Pour this into a 16-oz bottle, and fill up with granulated sugar syrup to make 16 ounces. To make syrup, use 2 cups of sugar and one cup of water and stir a few moments until dissolved. No cooking needed. (Or you can use corn syrup or liquid honey, instead of sugar syrup.) It's no trouble at all and gives you four times as much cough medicine for your money—a real family supply. Keeps perfectly and tastes fine. It is surprising how quickly this loosens the phlegm, soothes the irritated membranes, and helps clear the air passages. This 3-fold action explains why it relieves an annoying cough in a hurry.

Pinex is a special compound of proven ingredients, in concentrated form, a very reliable soothing agent for winter coughs. Money refunded if it does not please you in every way.

## "VANITY FAIR"

THE ONLY INNERSPRING  
MATTRESS THAT IS BOTH  
QUILTED AND TUFTLESS

*See your Dealer*

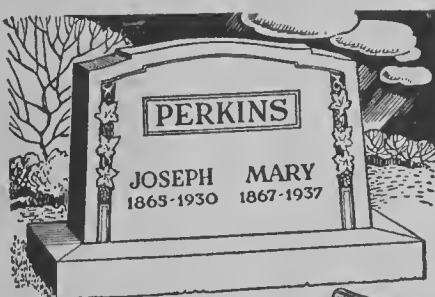
GLOBE BEDDING CO. LTD.  
WINNIPEG CALGARY

## NO MATTER WHERE YOU GET YOUR HOME WATER

— well, stream or lake —  
it can be made clear and soft easily and at little cost. This free booklet explains how. Write for it today.

CRANE, LIMITED

Winnipeg Calgary Vancouver



### LASTING LONITE

This beautiful memorial is one of many designs in nationally approved LONITE. Buy direct from LON'S and save — priced as low as \$4. We pay the freight. Write for FREE CATALOGUE today giving complete details and much helpful memorial information.

Established Since 1908

### MAIL THIS COUPON

LO'S STONE WORKS LIMITED  
Box 306, Norwood P.O., Winnipeg, Man.

Please send me without obligation, your Memorial Booklets.

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

LO'S STONE WORKS LTD.  
GRANITE MARBLE LONITE

## Fashions for January



No. 2727 — An enchanting ensemble for the little girl, including a coat and dress. Cut in sizes, 1, 2, 3, and 4 years. Size 2 coat requires 1½ yards 54-inch fabric; dress 1¾ yards 35-inch fabric, and ¼ yard 35-inch fabric contrasting.

No. 2368 — Two becoming bed jackets. Cut in sizes small, medium, large, and extra large. Medium requires 1¾ yards 39-inch fabric for the round yoked jacket; 1½ yards 39-inch fabric for the tucked jacket.

No. 2353—The winning team for winter—a jumper and blouse. Cut in sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, and 20 years, 36, 38, 40, and 42-inch bust. Size 36 jumper requires 2 yards 54-inch fabric; blouse 2¼ yards 39-inch fabric.

No. 2265—A beautiful nightgown featuring the new colossal collar. Cut in sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, and 20 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, and 46 inches bust. Size 36 requires 3½ yards 39-inch fabric.

No. 2107—A lovely blouse with cap sleeves and long lines. Cut in sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, and 20 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, and 44 inches bust. Size 36 requires 1½ yards 39-inch fabric, ½ yard 39-inch fabric contrasting.

No. 2305 — A smart blouse with a pert peplum. Cut in sizes 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, and 20 years, 36, 38, and 40 inches bust. Size 16 requires 1¾ yards 39-inch fabric.

No. 2267—New frock stressing one side of the silhouette. Cut in sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, and 20 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust. Size 36 requires 3¾ yards 39-inch fabric, ¼ yard 35-inch fabric contrasting.

No. 2345—A new, longer slip to wear with the new, longer clothes. Cut in sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, and 20 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, and 48 inches bust. Size 36 requires 2¾ yards 39-inch fabric.

Be sure to state correct size and number of pattern wanted.  
Patterns 20 cents each.

Write name and address clearly.

Address orders to The Country Guide Patterns, Winnipeg.

Send 20 cents for the Fall and Winter magazine which includes a complete sewing guide. Illustrated in color, it presents many pages of charming pattern designs for all ages and occasions.



## Looking Into the Matter . . .

You'll find that EATON'S does a lot of expert checking—

Check and double check is the rule. Every working day, the skill of the Research Bureau's highly trained staff is devoted to the protection of EATON customers.

Constantly checking our advertising, testing and comparing our merchandise, the Bureau stands on guard, maintaining the EATON reputation for quality and value.

Thousands of scientific tests are made each year, all with the same purpose—protection of EATON customers, firm support for the familiar EATON guarantee:

"Goods Satisfactory or Money Refunded, Including Shipping Charges."

T. EATON CO. LIMITED  
WINNIPEG CANADA

# EATON'S

YOU MAY PREPARE for the Grade XI and XII departmental examinations through our correspondence course. Free information upon request to M.C.C. SCHOOLS

334 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg

## FREE

A Dandy Book of Treatments for all Common Ailments.

Write to:

HEALTH PRODUCTS LTD.

Dept. A.

Saskatoon, Sask.

## ITCH CHECKED in a Jiffy -or Money Back

For quick relief from itching caused by eczema, athlete's foot, scabies, pimples and other itching conditions, use pure, cooling, medicated, liquid D. D. D. PRESCRIPTION. Greaseless and stainless. Soothes, comforts and quickly calms intense itching. Don't suffer. Ask your druggist today for D. D. D. PRESCRIPTION.



## HANDIEST THING IN THE HOUSE FOR 101 EVERYDAY USES

Look for the trademark 'Vaseline'—it is your guarantee of the highest quality petroleum jelly. Jars 15¢, 20¢, 30¢. Tubes 20¢, 25¢, 30¢.



# The Country Boy and Girl

## The Two Sillies

By MARY E. GRANNAN

ONCE there was a silly little mouse. He sat all day long, looking at his tail. He didn't like his tail, and he moaned over and over to himself, "Oh dear me! I wish I had a fluffy tail. My tail is long and stringy and grey. I'd like a brown tail. Fluffy and brown!" And he'd look at his perfectly good tail again, and sulk. He'd sulk until he got hungry, and then he'd scamper away through the walls and mouse holes and find himself a big piece of cheese. He always forgot his tail when he was eating cheese.

Across the field and down in the meadow, there lived a little silly squirrel. He sat all day long, looking at his tail. He didn't like his tail, and he moaned over and over to himself, "Oh dear me! I wish I had a stringy tail. My tail is long and fluffy and brown. I'd like to have a stringy grey tail." And he'd sulk until he got hungry and then he'd leap from tree to tree in search of nuts, and when he found some nice juicy ones, he'd forget all about his tail.

One day, another little squirrel told him that there was a big oak tree down by the white house, and that it was covered with acorns. The little squirrel who didn't like his tail, met the little mouse who didn't like his tail, down by the white house. He noticed the mouse watching his long, fluffy brown tail, and he said to the mouse, "You're looking at my tail, aren't you?"

"Yes, I am," said the little mouse. "I think it's the most beautiful tail I've ever seen in all my life. It's so fluffy and brown."

"You don't mean to tell me you like my tail?" said the squirrel in great surprise.

"Oh yes," said the mouse. "It's just the kind of a tail I've always wanted. Look at mine," and the little mouse turned around. "It's stringy and grey." The squirrel looked and his eyes lit with pleasure. "You've got just the kind of a tail I've always wished for," he said. "I like that kind of a tail better than any other in the whole world."

The little mouse looked sharply at the squirrel. He could tell the squirrel meant what he said, and he had an idea. "Listen, little squirrel, I know what we should do. We should trade tails. Then we'd both be very happy."

"Yes, yes, yes," said the now excited little squirrel, "let's do it."

The two sillies traded their tails then and there. The squirrel was very proud of his mouse tail. The mouse was very proud of his squirrel tail. After they thanked each other many times, they said good-bye. It was dinner time and they were both very hungry. The little squirrel scampered off to the meadow. The mouse went down the cellar in the big white house. He was going to go up through the walls into the kitchen pantry, to get some cheese. He dashed into his favorite hole under the pickle shelf, and his new tail was straight away caught on a nail. He pulled and tugged until he freed himself and then he tried again. He could not get the fluffy brown tail through the hole. He tried a bigger hole, but had no better luck. At last he went up the cellar steps and into the kitchen. But the cat saw him, and made a dash for him. The little mouse ran but found the squirrel tail very heavy. He swayed this way and that way. If the black dog next door had not started barking that very minute at the cat, the little mouse would surely have been caught.

"Oh dear me!" he cried. "I have

JANUARY days are stay-at-home days so we are going to describe a game, a riddle, a contest and a trick for you to try your wits on. Here's the contest and you may turn to page 42 for the answers after you have puzzled over them. What kind of cloth would you buy for—a fat man? a musician? a hunter? a dairyman? a book agent? a convict? a gardener? a banker? a fisherman? a bald-headed man?

Now for the riddle—a ranchman died and it was found he had left his seventeen cow ponies to his three sons as follows: One-half of the ponies were to go to the eldest son, one-third to the second son, and one-ninth to the youngest. The sons could not figure out how the ponies could be divided in this way so they asked a lawyer to come and help them out and would you believe it, he was able to find a solution. Can you? Turn to page 42 for the answer.



Here is a trick for you to master, then try on your friends. Ask someone to take a handkerchief by two diagonal corners and without letting go of the corners tie a knot in the handkerchief. To do this trick you first lock your arms, then pick up the handkerchief. Now when you pull your arms apart you actually tie a knot. The sketch will show you how to do this.

"Fans from China" is the name of our game. The players sit in a half circle and the leader on each end turns to the next person and says, "My ship has come back from China and has brought a fan," and he begins fanning himself with one hand. The second person turns to his neighbor and repeats the same words and then begins to fan himself and so it goes until all the players are fanning themselves with one hand. Then the leaders begin again and this time they say, "My ship has come back from China and has brought two fans," and he fans himself with his second hand. On the next round "three fans" and a foot is tapped, "four fans" a second foot is tapped and finally "five fans" and the head is nodded. It's a good game to start off a party.

Ann Sankey



been very silly. I wish I had my own tail again."

The little squirrel was wishing the same thing, because the little squirrel had taken a flying leap from one branch of the oak tree to another, and had fallen all the way to the ground. He needed his tail. It was his tail that carried him through the air, like wings carry a bird.

"Oh dear me!" he cried. "I wish I had my own tail back. I wonder if the little mouse would trade again." He picked himself up, bruised and unhappy, and went to search for the little mouse.

He found him. "I'd like my own tail back again, if you don't mind," he said to the mouse.

"You can have it," said the little mouse. "Fluffy brown tails are no good for anything."

"You're wrong," said the squirrel. "It's stringy grey tails that are no good." And then they both laughed, because they knew that they were two sillies.

## Which Hand?

ASK a member of the family or of a party to hold a dime in one hand, and a nickel in the other, without telling which hands the coins are in.

Now ask him to multiply the value of the coin in the right hand by two, and the value of the coin in the left by three. Ask him to add the results together and tell you the total. You can then tell whether the nickel is in his right or left hand.

If the total comes out even, the nickel is in the right hand, and the dime in the left. If it is odd, the dime is in the right hand, and the nickel in the left.

Queer—Isn't it? Try it.—A.T.

## Number Mind Reading

ASK someone to decide on a number, then to double it, multiply the total by five and give you the result and you will tell her the number she started with.

For the answer you drop the last figure and the number left is the original.

For example: If 11 is the number, doubled gives 22, multiplied by 5, gives 110. Cancel 0 and 11 is your answer.

## My Own Book of Stories

No. 4 IN SERIES

HERE is a story about some people who did not keep their promise, then, later when they wanted to make a second promise no one would believe them. Now for the story . . .

The town of Hamelin, where these people lived, was overrun with rats that were so big and fierce that they fought the dogs and bit the children and even stole food right off the table. The mayor and the councillors of the town tried in every way they knew to rid the town of rats but it was of no use. Everything had failed. Just then they heard a tap at the door and in came a strange

looking man who was dressed in a long cloak, half red and half yellow. His hat was high and pointed, and half red and half yellow (remember that when you color your picture). His face was merry and bright and after he had bowed he said to the mayor, "Sir, I am the Pied Piper and I can rid your town of rats. If you promise to give me a thousand guilders not a rat shall be left."

"A thousand guilders," said the mayor, "why we will gladly give you five thousand guilders when all the rats are gone."

The Pied Piper went out into the streets, put a long pipe to his lips and began to blow a strange, sad tune. At once all the rats from all the houses and shops and fields ran after him (as you see in our picture) and he led them down to the river where they were all drowned. The people rang the bells and danced for joy, at last all the rats were gone. "If you please, sir," said the Pied Piper to the mayor, "I would like my thousand guilders."

"A thousand guilders, impossible! Here are a few coins for your trouble."

"But you promised to give me a thousand guilders," insisted the Pied Piper.

"Begone," said the mayor, "we are rid of the rats, you cannot bring them back now," and he laughed loudly and all the people laughed with him.

The Pied Piper frowned but said not a word. He put his pipe to his lips and played a merry, sweet tune. This time all the children came dancing to him and followed him down the street, across the fields and beyond to the mountains. As the people watched they saw a door open in a mountain and the Piper and all the children went in. Never again did the people of Hamelin see their children. They sent word all over the country saying they would give the Piper all the silver and gold he wanted if he would only return and bring back the children. But the Piper did not come again and the children were seen no more. In Hamelin the bells were never rung and the people never smiled again.—A.T.



Picture of The Pied Piper of Hamelin to color.



So you

think  
today's  
prices  
are high!

Do you wince at every price tag? Do you worry about making ends meet?

No wonder! For the cost of living *has* increased tremendously:

But prices would be even higher if it wasn't for the fact that millions of dollars invested and saved by Canadians do not compete with other dollars to buy consumer goods that are still scarce:

The 250 million dollars placed each year in life insurance do not compete for scarce consumer goods, and in this way are helping to stabilize Canada's economy:

By saving now, by keeping your life insurance in force and by adding new life insurance, you are helping to hold prices down and are providing future purchasing power for yourself and your family.

*A message from the Life Insurance Companies of Canada and their agents.*

It is good citizenship to own **LIFE INSURANCE**

LF-347

## Handy Readers' Reference to Guide Advertisers of 1947

Herewith The Country Guide supplies its readers with an Annual Directory to all display advertisers who have used its columns during 1947. From time to time readers write us asking about ads. they have seen but cannot locate in their back issues. It is hoped that this Annual Directory will help solve this problem for them and for others who may not have thought to write us.

The Directory shows the name of each display advertiser and lists the product or products he has advertised in The Guide during 1947. In addition, those advertisers who are offering our readers literature, samples, etc., are numbered. For readers who may desire any of this material a coupon is provided on page 49. Please write your name and address plainly and enter the number or numbers corresponding with the items you want.

Where any conditions such as postage, labels, etc., are required, same is noted and must be sent in with your coupon.

ADVERTISER	PRODUCT ADVERTISED	OFFER TO READERS
A.B.C. Electric	Oil Heaters	
A.B.C. Products	Cigarette Lighter	
N. C. Abercrombie	Books For Sale	
Acme Fan & Bower Co.	Lighting Plants	
Advance Popular Piano School	School of Music	
Aeroxon	Fly Catchers	
Alberta Cattle Breeders	Livestock Sale	
1 Alberta Electric Hatchery	Baby Chicks	Free Catalog.
2 Alberta Life & Accident Insur.	Accident Insurance	Information.
3 Alberta Linseed Oil	Alox Livestock Supplement	Free Folder.
4 Alta. Livestock Assn.	Livestock Sales	Free Catalog.
Allis-Chalmers	Tractor	
Aluminum Co.	Aluminum Paint	
American Bosch	Magnetos	
American Chemical Paint	Weed Killer	
American Pad & Textile	Implement Seat Cushions	
Victor Ames	Chain Saws	
J. H. Andrews	Tintex Dyes	
5 Animal Trap Co.	Victor Animal Traps	Free Book
Anstey Bros.	Electric Water Heater	
Anstey Electric Hatchery	Baby Chicks	
Arctic Refrigeration	Cold Storage Plants	
6 Automatic Equipment Co.	Tractorkab	Information (specify).
7 Auto Wrecking	Used and New Auto Parts; Trailers	Free Catalog.
8 Ayerst, McKenna & Harrison	Veterinary Remedies	Free List.
9 A. Baker	Multi-Use Puller	Literature.
Baker Manufacturing	Windmills	
10 Ball Clinic	Rheumatism Remedy	Free Book.
11 Banff School of Fine Arts	Art School	Prospectus.
12 Bank of Montreal	Banking Service	Free Folder
Bank of Nova Scotia	Banking Service	
Bar-Dol Mfg. Co.	Lubricants	
Baribeau & Sons	Ampolna Dyes	
Barrett Co.	Storm King Roofing	
Bayer Co. (Aspirin)	Aspirin	
Beacon Tire	Tires	
Bearing Distributors	Tractor Heater	
13 Beatty Bros.	Livestock Water Bowls, Washing Machines, Vacuum Cleaners	Information.
14 Beery School of Horsemanship	Horse Training and Breeding courses	Free Booklet.
15 Beltone Hearing Aid	Hearing Aid	Free Booklet.
Best Yeast	"Hi-Do" Yeast	
Blue Ribbon	Coffee, Tea, Baking Powder	
16 Bole Feeds	Farm Wagons, Poultry Supplies	Free Folder.
17 Bolivar Hatcheries	Baby Chicks	Folder.
18 Boon Strachan Coal Co.	Heaters	Free Folder.
Boston Varnish Co.	"Kyanize" Enamel, Paint and Varnishes	
Brandon Hatchery	Baby Chicks	
19 Brandon Woollen Mills	Blankets	Price List.
Bray Hatchery	Baby Chicks	Free Literature.
Bristol Myers Ltd. (Ipana)	Ipana Tooth Paste	
British American Oil Ltd.	Petroleum Products	
British American Paint Co.	Satin-Glo Enamels and Varnishes	
B.C. Baby Chick Co-op Assn.	Baby Chicks	
B.C. Sugar Refining Co.	Syrup	
21 B.C. Travel Bureau	Travel	Information.
22 Brooks Appliance	Rupture Remedy	Free Trial Offer and Book.
B. F. Brown & Sons	Auctioneers	
23 Brown & Murray	Magnetos Repairs	Exchange Plan.
W. K. Buckley	Cough and Cold Remedy	
Building Products	Building Materials	
Burgess Battery Ltd.	Radio and Flashlight Batteries	
24 Calgary Exhibition & Stampede	Exhibition and Stampede	Information.
Cameron Sewing Machine Shop	Welding Instructions	
Can. Aberdeen Angus Assn.	Aberdeen-Angus Cattle	
25 Can. Acousticon	Hearing Aid	Free Booklet.
Can. Aid to China	Aid to China	
Can. Bank of Commerce	Banking Service, Annual Report	
Can. Bankers Assn.	Banking Service	
26 Can. Cement Co. Ltd.	Concrete	Free Booklet (specify)
Can. Co-op. Wool Growers	Wool Wanted, Insecticide	
Can. Cycle & Motor Ltd.	Bicycles	
27 Can. Fairbanks-Morse Ltd.	Farm Equipment	Free Booklet (specify)
Can. Home Improvement Co.	Brooder Stoves	
Can. Industries Ltd.	Insecticide, Livestock Supplement, Warble Powder, Salt, Ceresan, Deemate	
28 Can. Investigators Institute	Detective Training	Information.
29 Can. Johns-Mansville Ltd.	Building Materials	Booklet (specify and 10c)
Can. Life Underwriters	Life Insurance Service	
Can. National Carbon Co.	Batteries	
Can. National Express Co.	Express Money Order	
Can. National Railways	Transportation Co.	
Can. Oil Companies	White Rose Petroleum Products	
Can. Packers Ltd.	Poultry Supplement, Annual Report	
Can. Red Cross	Red Cross Appeal	
30 Can. Red Poll Association	Red Poll Cattle	Information.
Can. Seed Growers Association	Barley Seed for Sale	
31 Can. Shorthorn Association	Shorthorn Cattle	Free Literature.
Can. Shredded Wheat Co. Ltd.	Shredded Wheat	
Can. Starch	Corn Starch and Syrup	
Can. Wallpaper Mfg. Ltd.	Wallpaper	
32 Can. Western Box Co.	Insulation	Free Folder.
Can. Western Cordage	Rope	
Capitol Carpet	Plastic Floor Finish	
Capo Polishes	Floor Wax, Silver Polish, Stock Spray	
Carters Ltd.	Laxative	
J. I. Case Co.	Farm Machinery	
Cassan Monumental	Monuments	
Caterpillar Tractor Co.	Tractors	
Cat's Paw Rubber Co.	Rubber Heels and Soles	
Centaur Co. (Castoria)	Castoria (Children's Laxative)	
Centaur Co. (Ironized Yeast)	Ironized Yeast (Anemia Remedy)	
33 Chantler & Chantler	"Windolite" Screen Glass	Information.
Chase Medicine Co.	Cold Remedy, Nerve Food	
34 Chatfield's Ltd.	Chesterfield Suites	Catalog.
Chesebrough Mfg.	Vaseline	
35 Chipman Chemical	Warble Fly Powder, Weed Killer	Free Information.
The Christene Fellowship	Lonely Hearts Club	
Christie Brown & Co.	Biscuits	
Chrysler Corp.	Cars and Trucks	
Church & Dwight Ltd.	Cow Brand Baking Soda	
City Machinery	Machinery Repairs, Lighting Plants	
Clarings Ltd.	D.D.T. Insecticide	
Cookshutt Plow Co.	Farm Implements	
Coffield Washer	Washing Machines	
36 Coleman Lamp Co.	Lanterns and Lamps	Free Booklet.
37 L. S. Coles Hatchery	Baby Chicks	Price List.
Congoleum (Canada) Co.	Gold Seal Rugs	
Consolidated Mining & Smelting	Elephant Brand Fertilizer	
38 Consumers Cordage	Rope	Free Booklet.
Continental Farm Machine Co.	Post Hole Digger	
Coutts Machinery Co.	Feed Grinder	
Craig Mfg. Co.	Bread Knife	
Creamette Co.	Macaroni	
Cudahy Packing	Old Dutch Cleanser	
39 James Cunningham Son & Co.	Power Tools	Free Catalog.
Cutter Labs.	Animal Diseases Control	
40 Cyclos Manufacturing	Oil Burner	Free Folder.
41 Dairy Assn. Co.	"Kow Kare," Bag Balm Dilators, Horse Tonic	Free Book.
D.D.D. Co.	Skin Remedy	
John Deere Plow Co.	Farm Equipment Company	
42 F. H. Delano	Rheumatism Remedy	Trial Offer (10c).
DeLarue's Greeting Cards	Greeting Cards	
DeLaval Co. Ltd.	Milkers and Separators	
Dell's Electric	Belting	
Dereen Poultry Farm	Baby Chicks	
Dom. Gov. (Savings Bonds)	Savings Bonds	
Dom. Gov. (W.P.T.B.)	Sugar Conservation	
Dom. Oilcloth Ltd.	Marbleum Linoleum	
Dom. Rubber Ltd.	Rubber Footwear, Tires, Weed Killer	
43 Dom. Seed House	Garden Seeds	Free Seed and Nursery Book.
Dumart Provisions	Sauerkraut, Cheese	
R. A. Dunlap	Mosquito Head Nets	
Dyson's Ltd.	Yeast	
S. A. Early	Grass and Clover Seed Wanted	
T. Eaton Co.	Mail Order House	
M. Eckersley	Portable Block Machine	
Electric Auto-Lite	Auto-Lite Batteries, Spark Plugs, etc.	



ADVERTISER	PRODUCT ADVERTISED	OFFER TO READERS
44 Electric Equipment Co.	Belts and Pulleys, Electric Light Plants.	Free Catalog.
Exide Batteries	Batteries	
Ex-Lax Co.	Laxative (Chocolate Coated)	
45 Factory Products	Radio Repairs	Free Bulletin.
Fairview Chemical	Weed Killer	
46 E. C. Ferguson	Oat Huller	Free Literature.
47 Harry Ferguson	Farm Implements	Free Book.
48 Fetherstonhaugh & Co.	Patent Service	Free Particulars.
Fidelity Life	Life Insurance Service	
Findlays Ltd.	Stoves	
Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.	Tires, Automotive Accessories.	
49 Flescher & Schmid	Tractor Seat Attachment	Information.
Floury-Bissell Co.	Farm Equipment	
50 Flowercraft Supply Co.	Artificial Flowers	Price List.
Ford Motor	Cars, Trucks and Tractors	
Luther Ford	Mrs. Stewart's Blueing	
51 D. M. Franklin Co.	Livestock Loss Prevention	Catalog.
Fruitatives	Liver Remedy	
52 Fur Trade Journal	Fur Trade Magazine	Free Booklet.
General Foods	Post's Bran Flakes and Grape Nuts	
General Motors	Cars and Trucks	
General Steel Wares Co.	Steel Wares Company	
53 Globelite Batteries	Batteries (Light Plants)	Details.
Globe Bedding	Beds, Springs, Mattresses	
54 Golden Fleece Mills	Blankets and Wool Batts	Prices and Information.
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.	Tractor Tires, Belting, Batteries.	
B. F. Goodrich Co.	Rubber Footwear, Tires.	
55 Great Western Garment Co.	Clothing	Free Almanac
Green Cross	Insecticide, Weed Killer	
56 Groh's Cooler	Electric Fencer, Oat Roller	Free Literature
57 Grosney Electric	Stokers	Free Information.
Grove Labs.	Cold Tablets	
58 Gutta Percha Rubber Co.	Belts, Rubber Footwear	Free Sample
Dr. Guild	Asthma Remedy	
Gypsum, Lime & Alabastine Co.	Alabastine and Gyproc Wallboard	
Habacure Co.	Meat Curing Compound	
J. C. Hallman	Hog Holders, Electric Fencer, Jacks.	
59 J. J. Hambley Co.	Baby Chicks	Free Catalog, Calendar.
Handwriting Research	Handwriting Analysis	
Chris. Hansen (O.B.C.)	Dandelion Butter Color	
60 Hansey Hatcheries	Baby Chicks	Catalog, Calendar
Hargrave Auto Wrecking	Automotive Accessories	
61 Hargrave Furniture	Furniture	Catalog.
W. I. Haskett	Patents	Information.
Health Products	Asthma and Hay Fever Remedy	
Heather Specialties	Hemstitching Attachment	
H. J. Heinz	Vinegar, Baby Foods, Soup, Sauce	
63 Herbal Health	Health Remedy	Free Sample.
Or. Hess & Clark Co.	Louse Killer, Stock Tonic, P.T.Z., Hog Special, Pan-A-Min, Cointrol	
Hokman Implements	Plows	
Holtite Agencies	Blender Twine	
R. M. Hollingshead	Whiz: Tire Preservative	
Holstein-Friesian Assn.	Holstein Cattle	
Homer Warren	Agents Wanted	
64 Honeywood Nursery	Strawberry Plants	Price List.
Hornet Industries	Power Chain Saw	
65 Hudson's Bay (Land)	Farm Lands For Sale	Free Booklet (specify).
Hudson's Bay Co. (Whse.)	Tea and Coffee	
John A. Huston	Pyrex Ware	
Imperial Bank	Banking Service, Annual Report	
Imperial Oil	Petroleum Products, Batteries	
Imperial Tobacco	Tobacco	
Innes Co.	Windrow Pick-up	
International Harvester Co.	Farm Machinery, Trucks, Milking Machines	
International Heating and Supply Heaters	Heaters	
66 International Nickel Co.	Nickel Company	Free Booklet
International Varnish	Insecticides	
67 Iodine Educational Bureau	Livestock and Poultry Supplement	Free Booklet.
68 Jamieson Farm Equipment	Grain Cleaners, Elevators	Free Literature.
S. C. Johnson	Floor Polish	
Kane Marr	Post Hole Digger	
Kelly Douglas Co.	Tea	
69 Ketchum Mfg. Co.	Cattle and Poultry Breeders Supplies.	Catalog.
Kirchner Machine Co.	Sweep Stacker	
L. K. Kirkpatrick	Sacharin	
Kjellander Grain Co.	Grain Elevator	
Kleerex Mfg.	Skin Remedy	
Knox Co.	Cystex, Mendaex, Nixoderm	
Kondon Products	Pest Exterminator, Hand Cleanser	
Madam Koran	Horoscope	
Krallinator Co.	Oil Filters and Cartridges	
70 Kromhoff Turkey Farms	Turkeys	Price List.
Kuyper's Bulbs	Bulbs	
71 Lallemand Refining Co.	Yeast Cakes	Recipe Folder.
72 Lanzette Products Ltd.	Superfluous Hair Remover	Free Booklet and Trial Offer.
Laurentian Agencies	Cyanogas Pest Exterminator	
73 Lejay Mfg. Co.	Are Welders, Electric Freezer	Catalog.
F. F. LeMaistre	Architect's Plans	
Levy Auto Parts	Auto and Truck Repairs	
Lewis-Howe	"Nature's Remedy," Laxative	
Liquid Veneer Co.	Rat Exterminator	
74 Lons Stone Works	Memorials	Free Catalog.
Love Flavors	Love Flavors	
W. Lucas	Skin Remedy	
75 Luke's Electric	Power Tools	Catalog.
76 Macdonald Bros.	Tractor Cabs	Information—Specify.
W. C. MacDonald Co.	Tobacco	
McCabe Bros.	Livestock Supplements	
77 McCleary Clinic	Pile, etc., Remedy	Free Book.
McColl Frontenac Oil Co.	Petroleum Products	
McFayden Seed Co.	Garden Seeds	
McGavin's	Bread	
Malcolm McGregor	Hereford Sale	
78 A. E. McKenzie Co.	Garden Seeds	Free Catalog.
McKenzie-Stephenson Co.	Leytosan	Free Literature.
McMillan Fur & Wool Co. Ltd.	Wool Wanted	
A. J. McPhail	Ont. Real Estate	
McPherson & Thom	Thresher Repairs	
Man. Bridge & Iron Works	Grain Elevator Equipment	
Man. Co-op. Honey Producers	Queen Bees	
Man. Power Commission	Hydro	
Man. Stencil & Stamp Works	Cattle and Sheep Eartags	
Man. Winter Fair	Winter Fair	
Mantle Lamp Co.	Aladdin Lamps	
Maple Leaf Stamp Co.	Cattle Identification Tags	
Marine Concentrates	Nova Kelp	
Marshall-Wellis Co. Ltd.	Building Paper, Paint and Enamel	
Mason's 49	Cough and Cold Remedy	
79 Massey-Harris Co. Ltd.	Farm Machinery, Cream Separators	
J. L. Mathieu Co.	Cough and Cold Remedy, Headache Remedy	
80 M.C.C.	Correspondence High School and Civil Service Courses	Free Particulars.
Membra Pectin	Membra Seals and Pectin	
Mentholatum	Cold Remedy	
81 E. S. Miller Hatchery	Baby Chicks	Free Catalog and Calendar.
82 Louis Miller	School of Millinery	Free Catalog.
83 Mill Memorials	Monuments	Free Catalog.
Minards Liniment Co.	Liniment	
Miner Rubber Co.	Rubber Footwear	
Minneapolis-Moline Power Implement Co.	Farm Machinery	
Modern Handicraft	Needlework Magazine	
Modern Health Products	Health Remedies	
Moffatts Ltd.	"Electropall"	
84 Monarch Machinery Co.	Portable Grain Elevators, Grain Grinders	Free Particulars.
Monarch Overall Co.	Skippy Play Togs	
Monroe Chemicals	Hair Color Control	
85 Motor Coach Industries	Wagons	Free Price List.
J. H. Mufford & Sons	Baby Chicks	Booklet and Price List.
Mumford-Medland Ltd.	Engines, Lighting Plants	
J. H. Munro	Furs Wanted	
Mutual Life of Canada	Life Insurance Service	
Nance Co.	Farm Equipment	
87 Nat. Barley & Linseed Flax Com.	Barley Contest Regulations	Free Book.
National Bellas Hess	Flax Growing	
88 National Grain Co.	Dresses	Information.
National Musical Supply	Grain Sprayer	
National Pressure Cooker	Musical Supplies	
89 National Radex	Pressure Cookers	Catalog.
National Timber & Fence	Records	
90 National Turkey Institute	Snow Fences	Free Information.
Nelson Farm Record	Turkey Raising	
Newsom & Campbell	Farm Record Book	
91 New York Clothing Co.	Pressure Cooker	Free Catalog.
Nicholson File Co.	Clothing	
92 Norgrove Industries	Black Diamond Files	Folder.
North American Dye	Memorials	
93 North American Lubricating Co.	Sunset Dyes	Free Catalog.
94 Northland Distributors	Lubricating Oils and Greases	Literature.
Northrop & Lyman	Gas Engines, Pumps, Fire Alarms	
Northwest Cycle & Motor	Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil	
95 North West School of Taxidermy	Blk Motors	Free Booklet.
Noxema Chemical Co.	School of Taxidermy	
O' Cedar Co.	Skin Cream	
	Furniture Polish	

ADVERTISER	PRODUCT ADVERTISED	OFFER TO READERS
Ogilvie Flour Mills	"Miracle" Poultry and Livestock Feeds; Flour	
Oliver Corp.	Farm Machinery	
Omaha Manufacturing	Tractor Canopies	
96 D. W. Onan & Sons	Electric Plants	Free Folder.
97 Oshkosh Filter & Softener	Water Softeners	Information.
Osmond Wood Preserving Co.	Fence Post Preserver	
98 Ottawa Mfg. Co.	Wood, Log and Tractor Saws	Free Information.
99 E. R. Page Co.	Pile Remedy	Trial Offer.
Paulin Chambers	Soda Biscuits	
Pemberton Holmes	B.C. Real Estate	
100 Perfection Milking Machines	Milking Machines	Free Information.
101 W. H. Perron & Co.	Garden Seeds	Free Catalog.
Personal Introductions	Lonely Hearts Club	
Philco Radio	Radlos	
102 P. H. Livestock Conditioner Co.	Livestock Remedy	Names Satisfied Users.
103 Pigott Truck & Tractor	Power Chain Saws	Free Catalog.
Pinex	Cough Mixture	
Lydia Pinkham	Female Remedy	
104 Pioneer Hatchery	Baby Chicks	Free Catalog.
Plant Products	Weed Killer	
105 Plymouth Cordage	Rope	Free Booklet.
106 P. M. Products	Power Chain Saw	Literature.
Power & Mine Supply Co.	Light Plants and Engines	
107 Prairie Co-op. Hatchery	Baby Chicks	Price List.
108 Prairie Elec. Hatchery	Baby Chicks	Free Calendar, Catalog.
109 Pratt Food Co.	Animal and Poultry Regulator, Hog Tonic	Free Literature.
Pratt Marine & Manufacturing	Engines	
Prest-D-Lite Battery Co.	Batteries	
Princess Auto Wrecking	Motors, Lighting Plants	
110 Pringle Electric Hatchery	Baby Chicks	Catalog and Record Book.
111 Pritchard Engineering	Tractor and Car Repairs	Information.
112 Proctor & Gamble	Cleaner	Free Booklet.
Provincial Exhibition of Man.	Summer Fair	
Pumps & Softeners	Water Pumps	
Purity Flour	Flour	
Purulator Products	Dill Filters	
113 Quaker Oats Co.	Poultry and Livestock Feeds	Free Booklet.
Radiators Ltd.	Radiator Repairs	
114 Rapid Grip & Batten Ltd.	Name Plates and Letterheads, etc.	Information.
Ray-O-Vac (Canada) Ltd.	Flashlight Batteries	
115 Ray-Vite Labs.	Household Remedy	Free Book.
116 Reelamo Co.	Oil Filters	Literature.
Reckitt & Coleman	Nugget Shoe Polish	
117 Red River Grain Co.	Poultry Supplement	Information.
Lois Reeder	Lonely Hearts Club	
Regina Hatcheries	Baby Chicks	
Renaud Labs	Dental Remedy	
118 Rendells Ltd.	Feminine Hygiene	Free Booklet.
Renfrew Machinery Co.	Cream Separators	
119 Rennie Seed Co.	Garden Seeds	Free Catalog.
Riverbend School for Girls	Girls' School	
120 H. A. Roberts	B.C. Farm Lands	Free Book.
Robin Hood Flour Mills	Flour	
Robinson Alamo	Cream Separators	
121 Royal Bank	Banking Service, Annual Report	Free Booklet.
Royal Winter Fair	Winter Fair	
122 Rump & Sendall	Baby Chicks	Information.
St. Norbert Fruit Gardens	Strawberry and Raspberry Plants	
St. Paul's College	Boys' School	
Safeway Stores	Grocery Store Institutional	
Salada Tea	Tea	
123 Sask. Cattle Breeders' Assn.	Cattle Sale	Catalog.
Sask. Dept. Agriculture	Swine For Sale	
124 Sask. Feeder Show	Livestock Sale	Information
Sask. Livestock Association	Livestock Sale	
125 Sask. Wool Products	Blankets	Information.
Savage Arms Corp.	22 Rifles	
126 School of Accountancy	Business Training	Catalog.
A. Schrader's Son	Tire Valves, Cores and Caps	
127 N. Schuurman	Outch Bulbs For Sale	Price List
Science Specialties	Heaters and Storage Tanks	
128 Seaman Motors	Farm Record and Income Tax Guide	Information.
Sherman Hardware	Rotary Tiller	
Sherwin-Williams Ltd.	Egg Beater, Household Scale	
129 Sifton Products	Seed Cleaner	Catalog.
130 Silent Heat Oil Burner Co.	Dill Burners	Free Leaflet.
Simmons Ltd.	Mattresses	
Simpson's Get Acquainted	Lonely Hearts Club	
131 Singer Sewing Machine	Sewing Machines	Information (specify).
132 Skyways Services	Crop Dusting	Information.
W. T. Sloane	Malt Extract	
133 J. A. Smith Co.	Baby Chick Brooder	Free Information.
134 Smith Mfg. Co.	Rupture Remedy	Free Information, Trial offer.
Sooner Correspondence Club	Lonely Hearts Club	
135 Soubry's Hatchery	Baby Chicks	Free Catalog.
136 Spencer Ltd.	Garden Seeds	Catalog.
Specialty Mail Order Co.	Medicinal Herbs and Roots	
Sponh Medical	Veterinary Remedy	
137 Spramotor Ltd.	Spraying Equipment	Free Catalog.
138 Sprott Shaw Radio School	Radio School	Particulars.
Sprott Shaw School	Correspondence Courses	
Standard Brands	Royal Yeast, Magic Baking Powder, Chase & Sanborn Coffee	
139 Standard Brands	Gillett's Lye	Free Booklet.
140 Standard Imp'tg. & Sales	Farm Equipment	Information.
Standard Machine Works	Machine Repairs	
Standard Produce Co.	Dressed Poultry Wanted	
Stanfields Ltd.	Underwear	
141 Steele Briggs Ltd.	Garden Seeds, Grass Seed	Free Catalog.
G. F. Stephens Co.	Paints	
142 Stewart Electric Hatchery	Baby Chicks	Catalog and Price List.
Stewart-Warner-Alomite	Alomite Lubrication Equipment	
Studebaker Corp.	Automobile Company	
143 Success Commercial College	Business Training	Free Prospectus.
Sunbeam Corp.	Stewart Clipping and Shearing Machine	
Sun Life Assur. Co.	Life Insurance Service	
Sunshine Chick Hatcheries	Baby Chicks	
144 Superior Separators	Hydraulic Farm Hand	Free Folder.
Swift Canadian	Packing Plant	
145 Talntor Twomey	Garden Seeds	Catalog.
146 Taylor Hatchery	Baby Chicks	Leaflet, Circular.
Tobacco By-Products	"Black Leaf 40" Insecticide	
147 Top Notch Chickeries	Baby Chicks	Price List and Catalog.
Tremco Mfg.	Trem-Tred, Mastie Glaze, Strip Seal	
Trimz Co. of Can. Ltd.	Ready Pasted Wallpaper	
148 Troy Chemical	Savory Veterinary Remedy	Free Folder.
149 Tweddle Hatcheries	Baby Chicks	Free Catalog.
United Grain Growers Ltd.	Institutional—Grain Company	
U.G.G. Securities	Dividend Notice	
150 U.S. School of Music	School of Music	Information—Specify.
Vapo Cresoline	Asthma Remedy	
Verona Rock Products Ltd.	Bracecliffe Poultry Supplement	
Viceroy Mfg.	Fruit Jar Rings	
Vick Chemical Co.	Vaporub	
VioBin (Canada) Ltd.	Livestock Remedy	
Wabasso Cotton Co.	Sheets and Pillow Cases	
Waddell Appliance Parts	Washing Machine Repairs	
Wm. R. Warner Co.	Sloans Liniment	
J. R. Watkins	Dealers Wanted	
John Watson	Gloves	
Watson Tire Service	Tires	
Wawanesa Mutual Life Insur. Co.	Insurance Company Report	
151 Ed. Webb Seed Co.	Garden Seeds	Free Catalog.
West. Agric. & Hort. Society	Weed Killer	
West. Can. Subscription Agencies	Agents Wanted	
West. Clock Co.	Clocks	
West. Fire Protection Co.	Fire Extinguishers, Lightning Rods	
West. End Nurseries	Nursery Plants	
West. Canada Greyhound Lines	Transportation Company	
152 Westeel Products Ltd.	Steel Products	Prices and Particulars.
Willard Battery Co.	Batteries	
153 Willard Equipment	Farm Equipment	Free Book.
Williams Manufacturing Co.	Soap Product	
Wincharger Corp.	Power Plants	
Winpower Mfg. Co.	Post Hole Digger	
154 Winnipeg Cooperage	Barrels	Price List.
155 Wisconsin Motor Corp.	Engines	Free Catalog.
Wix Accessories Ltd.	Oil Filters	
156 W. C. Wood	Milking Machines, Oat Roller, Grinders	Catalog.
W. F. Young Inc.	Absorbine Liniment	
Yulecards	Photo Christmas Cards	
157 Zenith Radio Corp.	Hearing Aid	Free Booklet.
158 Zonite Products Ltd.	Zonitors	Free Information.

THE COUNTRY GUIDE, Winnipeg, Man.

January, 1948.

From the items numbered above I have selected the following in which I am interested in the literature, etc., offered.

NAME

P.O.

PROV

NUMBERS

Please print plainly.

## Ad. Index

Apart from giving Guide readers a ready reference to items advertised in this issue, the coupon below may be used to order literature, samples, etc., offered our readers, by our advertisers. Advertisers offering literature, samples, etc., are numbered at the left and these numbers should be used in the coupon. Where stamps, labels, etc., are required an "X" appears above the number. The ad. itself will tell you what to send.

### FARM

	Page
1. xAnimal Breeding and Training (Information—Specify).....	13
2. Auto Repairs—Free Catalog.....	25
3. Baby Chicks—Particulars.....	18
4. Batteries—Details.....	29
5. Brooder—Free Information.....	19
6. Engines—Information.....	21
7. Farm Lands for Sale—Information.....	32
8. Farm Machinery—Free Catalog.....	15
9. Field Sprayer—Free Folder.....	14, 15
10. Files—Free Instruction Sheet.....	29
11. Fur Raising and Trapping—Free Booklet.....	19
12. Grain Loader—Free Literature.....	13
13. Grinder and Oat Roller—Free Catalog.....	24
14. Identification Tags—Free Catalog.....	20
15. xInsulation—Free Book (10c).....	23
16. Lighting Plants—Free Folder.....	15
17. Lighting Plants and Tire Chains—Free Manual.....	28
18. Livestock Loss Prevention—Free Catalog.....	3
19. Livestock Supplement—Free Booklet.....	14
20. Log Saw—Free Details.....	50
21. Lubricating Oils and Greases—Free Catalog.....	32
22. Marketing Information—Free Booklet.....	23
23. Oil Filter—Free Booklet.....	25
24. Plow Attachment—Free Literature.....	16
25. Plow—Free Folder.....	17
26. School of Taxidermy—Free Book.....	16
27. Seeds—Free Catalog.....	16
28. Strawberry Seeds—Free Catalog.....	29
29. Tractors—Free Booklet.....	13
30. xTractorab—Free Details (specify).....	24
31. Tractor Cab—Information.....	22
32. Traps—Free Trapping Manual.....	16
33. Water Softener—Free Booklet.....	46
34. Weed Killer—Free Catalog.....	16, 24
35. Weed Killer and Sprayers—Free Literature.....	25

### HOME

36. Records—Free Catalog.....	42
37. Lamps—Free Folder.....	42

### MISCELLANEOUS

38. Business Training—Free Catalog.....	42
39. Correspondence Courses—Free Information.....	46
40. Correspondence Music Lessons—Free Booklet.....	50
41. Cough Remedy—Free Booklet.....	28
42. Detective Training—Information.....	33
43. Health Products—Free Book.....	46
44. Hearing Aid—Leaflet.....	50
45. Hearing Aid—Free Booklet.....	36
46. Inventions—Free Booklet.....	18
47. Memorials—Free Information.....	15, 46, 50
48. Patents—Free Booklet.....	16
49. Pile Remedy—Free Trial Offer.....	37
50. Rheumatism Remedy—Free Sample.....	37
51. Rupture Remedy—Free Booklet.....	
52. Rupture Remedy—Free Booklet and Trial Offer.....	29
53. Travell—Free Information.....	3

### GENERAL

Agents Wanted.....	16, 55
Aspirin.....	29
Auction Sales.....	16
Baby Chicks.....	18
Baby Food.....	45
Baking Powder.....	34
Banking Service.....	25, 27
Batteries.....	4
Biscuits.....	42
Buzz Saw.....	16
Brooders.....	18
Castoria.....	30
Coffee.....	38, 40, 44
Coal Heater.....	32
Cold Remedy.....	20
Cough Remedy.....	44, 46
Dental Remedy.....	20
Farm Record Book.....	36
Female Remedy.....	32
Fertilizer.....	20
Field Sprayer.....	21
Flour.....	38, 43
Grain Co.—Institutional.....	51
Hides, Fur, Wool.....	13
Household Freezer.....	50
Insecticide.....	13, 19
Kidney Remedy.....	37
Laxative.....	36, 37, 50
Life Insurance Service.....	48
Livestock Supplement.....	19, 39
Livestock and Poultry Supplement.....	20
Livestock Remedy.....	13, 22
Loader.....	14, 15
Lonely Hearts Club.....	28, 37
Lye.....	24
Magnet Repairs.....	46
Mail Order House.....	46
Mattresses.....	46
Meat Curing Compound.....	33
Motor Repairs.....	25
Paint.....	35
Patents.....	29
Poultry Supplement.....	12, 19
Rope.....	25
Rubber Heels and Soles.....	37
Seed Cleaner.....	33
Skin Remedy.....	46
Tea.....	28, 35
Tires.....	20
Tobacco.....	35
Tractors.....	31, 52
Truck.....	2
Valve Cores and Caps.....	32
Vaseline.....	28, 46
Washing Machine Parts.....	28
Yeast.....	38, 45

### THE COUNTRY GUIDE, January, 1948.

Winnipeg, Man.  
From the items numbered I have selected the following in which I am interested in the literature, etc., offered.

Name .....	
P.O. ....	
Prov. ....	
Numbers .....	

Please print plainly.

## Between Ourselves

“THE article in the December Guide on the effect which certain radio programs have on farm livestock provides me with the clue for what appeared to be the strange behavior of my brood sows and their fine litters,” says a Ponteix, Sask., subscriber.

“I had noticed certain days in the morning these animals, bringing their young ones along, would come close to the fence separating the house and the garden from the outer yard, and would lie down by the fence so contentedly. There would be sometimes a few soft grunts, at which the young ones would stand at attention with their little ears moving as though they were enjoying something. All at once for no apparent reason the mother pigs would jump up and scamper off squealing, the young ones fleeing after them in great haste, and all of them hiding behind the barn at the far end of the yard.

“The next morning after reading The Guide article, I tuned in. A military band was on the air playing some well known marches. I looked out the window when, lo and behold, along came these fine Berkshires marching with their young ones, keeping step with the band. After the pigs had lain down contentedly for awhile, a soap opera started blasting the air waves, and before we had time to turn the dial, as we generally do when regaled with this class of tripe, the pigs went scampering across the yard to their hide-out.

“One can only admire the consideration which these sows show for the education of their young ones, especially so when I add that they came back in time to hear the farm broadcast.”

“I WANT to congratulate you on the cover of the December issue—the most seasonable picture I have looked upon this Xmas time. It has a place of honor on the kitchen wall so that I can look at it often. Hope you have many more letters commenting on it.”—Mrs. W. E. Higginson, New Westminster, B.C.

The Xmas cover is the first of a series painted in England. Failing in our efforts to get satisfactory Canadian covers, nearly all Guide covers for years have been bought in the U.S. In and around the city of New York there are a large number of artists who specialize in cover painting. It is possible to arrange a display from which a year's supply of covers may be bought in one morning. It isn't even necessary to go to New York to buy them for art agencies will mail to editors photos of potential covers.

The British have never gone in for colored magazine covers on the same scale as we do on this continent, and in these days of austerity they are practically unknown. However, British artists are second to none and will accept commissions to paint covers if specific ideas are presented to them. And so, as

The Guide's contribution to Britain's dollar difficulties, one of The Guide editors makes pencil drawings, or full descriptions of what we require and sends them to England for execution. We are taking a chance that unfamiliar details will not creep into the pictures, because of the artists' lack of knowledge of Canadian life. It seems worth that to put a little hard money into the hands of the Canadian farmers' best customer.

WHEN the idea for the Xmas cover was first sent to England, the artist protested that while Santa Claus was a legendary figure, nobody had ever heard of Mrs. Claus, and therefore he had no guide to follow. We took the ground that if the woman in the picture was giving parting instructions to Santa and handing him something he had forgotten, she would be immediately recognized as his wife. The gloves and the book established the idea. The artist's imagination supplied the hood and the work apron which any discerning person knows could only come out of a toy workshop. Maybe the fact that the red and green of Santa's outfit were duplicated in the woman's costume helped.

We had our reward when a Hamilton organization requested the color plates for use next Xmas. Said H. E. Dennison in making the request: “I am more than interested in this particular cover inasmuch as I well remember several years ago I turned this city upside down trying to find a picture of Mrs. Santa Claus, but nobody ever remembered seeing her.”

IN these days, when the prevailing fashion is to lambaste the minister of agriculture, this month's instalment of The Peace Tower on page 11 will earn us some hard knocks. But Reporter Cross's comments are so obviously sincere that we hadn't the heart to butcher them.

ONE of the sincerest compliments ever paid us was by a young Manitoba farmer who came to the office in the coldest day of the dying year. Unfortunately he came in the evening after the office staff had departed and the night janitor neglected to get his name. The purpose of his visit was to get one of the first copies of the January Guide. He had been reading our serial story concluded in this issue and could not wait for the ending. Which reminds us that February will see the commencement of a new story, Silvertip's Chase. We think it is different from any animal or western story we have ever published. It concerns a wolf called Frosty which in a dramatic moment had had a steel collar fastened on him by a dying man. Because the collar contained locked within it a message, the wolf was the bearer of information for which any man would have taken a long risk. It is a hard-hitting and action-filled Western in which interest never flags.

## What's In This Issue

Articles—		Page
A Worried Farm Conference.....	By H. S. Fry	5
The Vanished Legion.....	By A. A. Herriot	6
Slimming the Bacon Hog.....	By Dr. E. W. Crampton	7
Fiction—		
Green Grass of Wyoming—A Serial—Conclusion—By Mary O'Hara.....		8
Farm—		
News.....	4	Field..... 14
Livestock.....	12	Horticulture..... 16
Workshop.....		17
Poultry.....		18
Home—		
The Countrywoman.....	By Amy J. Roe	39
Religious Knowledge.....	By Vera K. Nation	40
Speaking of Knives.....	By Marion R. McKee	41
Needlework.....	By Anna DeBelle	42
Beauty in 1948 Variety.....	By Loretta Miller	43
Baking a Cake.....	By Ruth Meredith	44
Iceings.....		45
The Country Boy and Girl.....		47

## WAKE UP your DIGESTIVE TRACT

### For Real Relief from Indigestion Due To Constipation

Don't expect to get real relief from headache, sour stomach, gas and bad breath by taking something for your stomach if the true cause of your trouble is constipation.

In this case, your real trouble is not in the stomach at all. But in the intestinal tract where 80% of your food is digested. And when the lower part gets lazy, food may fail to digest properly.

What you want for real relief is something to wake up your lower intestinal tract. Something to clean it out effectively—help Nature get back on her feet.

Get Carter's Pills right now. Take as directed. They gently and effectively wake up your digestive tract. This permits Nature's own digestive juices to mix better with your food. You get genuine relief from the constipation that is causing your indigestion so you can feel really good again.

Buy Carter's Pills today, 35¢. Wake up your intestinal tract for real relief from indigestion, caused by constipation.

## BUILD YOUR OWN PLANS FAST FREEZER \$1

It's easy to build this household appliance with LeJay Plans. Made from new or used parts. No expert knowledge needed. Details clearly shown. Save up to 75%. Mail \$1 for plans and catalog. LEJAY MFG. CO., Dept. 59 Le Jay Bldg., Minneapolis 8, Minnesota.

## FREE MEMORIAL BOOK

Fully illustrated. Beautiful everlasting monuments for those you loved. Built from finest materials.

Priced reasonably from \$5 to \$55 (Freight paid)

Send for your FREE catalog today.

MILN MEMORIALS  
111 Chandos Avenue Winnipeg

## NEWEST OTTAWA LOG SAW

Self-Propelled—Moves Anywhere On Own Power  
World's fastest Log Saw  
Powerful 6 H.P. air-cooled motor. Attachments for sawing down trees, buzzing limbs, post hole digging and pulley for belt jobs. Big demand for wood, pulp, posts. Make big money sawing wood this easy way. Low factory-to-user prices. Nothing else like it. FREE details. OTTAWA MFG. CO., 7-848 Pine St., Ottawa, Kans., U. S. A.

## SILVERTONE HEARING AID NO BATTERIES

A small Efficient Hearing Aid—Fits in Ear Unnoticed

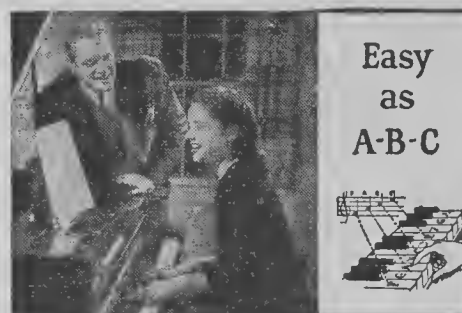
Sterling Silver in Flesh color. Osteosclerosis causes 65% of Deafness. People notice your deafness with hearing of less than 70 per cent.

Silvertone Hearing Aid \$12.50 postpaid. Write for leaflet or send order to:

SILVERTONE HEARING AID  
Postal Station "L" (1) Winnipeg, Man.

## Ladies, Gentlemen

We are still at your service. Write for low price list. Prompt service. Standard Distributors, Box 72, Regina, Sask.



Easy as A-B-C

## Be Your Own MUSIC Teacher

LEARN AT HOME THIS QUICK MONEY-SAVING WAY

These simple as A-B-C lessons consist of real, honest-to-goodness selections instead of tiresome scales and exercises. Learning music by this "home-study" method is a pleasant pastime. You learn to play from real notes. No "numbers" or trick music.

You start with simple melodies. As you master these you go on to more advanced pieces. And almost before you realize it you may become an excellent musician. And just think! You can study most any instrument for ONLY A FEW CENTS A DAY!

If you're interested in learning music, send for our Free Booklet and "Print and Picture" Sample. Mention favorite instrument. U.S. School of Music, 1151 Brunswick Bldg., New York 10, N.Y.

U.S. School of Music, 1151 Brunswick Bldg. New York 10, N.Y.

Please send me Free Booklet and Print and Picture Sample. I would like to play (Name Instrument).

Instrument?..... Have You Instrument?.....

Name..... (Please print)

Address.....